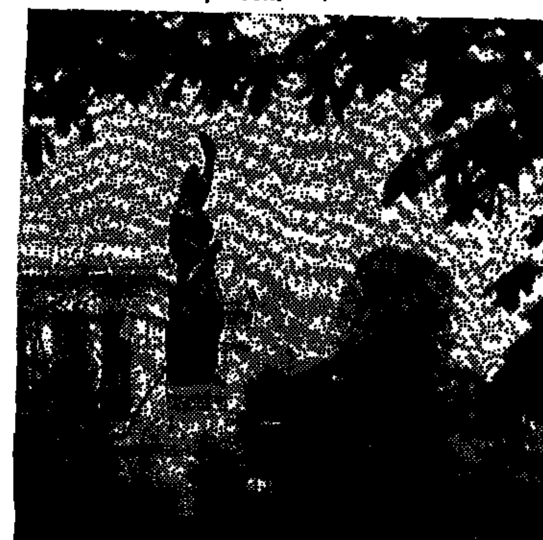
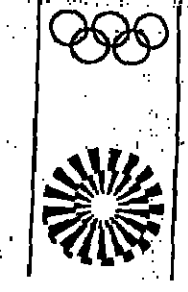


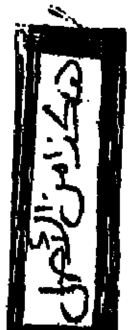












The German Tribune

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Bonn's best bet is for a united Europe

As the smoke clouds disperse the political landscape appears in a diffuse light. It is as though Europe had been shaken by a short series of minor earthquakes.

There have been no changes and no havoc has been wreaked but suddenly some doors seem to move more easily and others seem to be out of joint that used to open and shut without difficulty. Fronts seem to have shifted round and trends changed.

In Brussels astonishing progress has been made in the latest round of Common Market entry talks with Britain. In contrast this country's decision to float the Mark (whether temporarily or for an unlimited period) has led to a degree of stagnation in the talks on preparations for a European economic and monetary union.

Gaullist right-wing Liberal France remains committed to central *planification*, whereas German Social Democrats are as wary of planning as Christian Democratic Economic Affairs Minister and Chancellor Ludwig Erhard was.

Britain's special relationship with the United States seems to be declining in importance as Anglo-French cooperation in the aviation, electronics and nuclear sectors grows increasingly closer.

This country, on the other hand, has to be particularly careful in its dealings with the United States. The upshot is that Bonn has little leeway in domestic, defence and, of course, monetary policy. But Bonn just cannot afford to be tough with Washington.

At the same time the general public in the countries concerned, particularly politically committed young people, appear to be less and less interested in the tricky but crucial issues of national policy in Europe.

The spectacular goings-on over the past ten days do not, on balance, give cause for pessimism. Since the Hague summit eighteen months ago (a conference that came about as a result of agreement between President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt) enormous progress has been made in the way of European integration.

Step by step the EEC Commission in Brussels is boosting its revenue and to a limited extent can now, with the aid of funds from various sources, itself make European policy.

Agreement has been reached on a ten-year graduated plan for a European economic and monetary union, final complex details of the agricultural market having first been settled.

To crown it all M. Pompidou stated this January that we will end up (in ten years' time) with a European federal government since there will be simply no other way to run Europe.

In the meantime, he commented, one country or the other might temporarily leave the fold for essential reasons of its own but the work of the Community and progress towards its conclusion must on no account be allowed to come to grief.

It will doubtless have been M. Pompidou who gave the word to give Britain's Common Market entry bid the go-ahead after two failed attempts over the past fifteen years.

It has been shown once again that tomatoes and butter, rice and sugar and even strategic considerations and budgetary obligations can either be classed as insuperable political obstacles or dismissed as minor details to be settled by the officials concerned. It depends who the politicians are and what they want.

They have now agreed to agree, yet the closer it comes the more problematic a European federation is proving.

Economists, technologists and administrators keep telling their governments that in the near future there is no alternative to a United States of Europe and elder statesmen, Willy Brandt and Georges Pompidou among them, doubtless also feel that this is the shape of things to come.

But as it is friction flourishes as the nations of Europe draw closer together and governments tend to look after their own, as the last ten days have shown.

Economic and monetary union in Europe has not only been decided on, it is already virtually in being. It is merely not yet institutionalised. There is no European central bank, no European reserve currency system and no economic policy binding on all concerned.

The cart has come before the horse, something that cannot work in the long run. This time Holland and this country have bolted. France has done so on several occasions in the past and Italy also insists on its right to do so should the need arise.

As long as national governments retain sovereignty over financial, economic and welfare policy this can hardly be avoided. There are probably several European monetary crises yet to come, particularly in respect of Britain. But there can be no going back.

A European authority with full powers in financial, economic and monetary policy cannot be set up overnight.

Bonn *cannot* allow everything to go by the board because of the risk of breaking the terms of binding agreements; it *will* not because for this country there is no alternative to European integration.

This country is in a difficult position. Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc has reached deadlock. Following the partial take-over of power in East Berlin by cold warrior Erich Honecker it does not look as though an acceptable Berlin settlement will be forthcoming overnight.

Yet on the other side of the Atlantic advocates of US troop cuts in this country are gaining an increasing hearing (this, of course, being another aspect of the dollar problem).

The upshot is that Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt can neither abolish conscription nor increase Bundeswehr manpower – unlike the Bundesbank or Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Schiller, both of whom have much more leeway in their respective spheres.

A hard currency bloc in Europe with the appropriate authorities and a new European defence concept – in short, a supra-national Europe – would decidedly improve the situation.

Despite its economic potential this country must continue to exercise restraint in both sectors, though. It remains committed to European integration, alliance with America and an active Eastern policy, all of which are more problematic and crisis-prone for Bonn than for any other Western power.

Hans Heigert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 May 1971)

IN THIS ISSUE



Bonn's super-minister

Karl Schiller, Economics Affairs Minister, who on 13 May took over the Finance Ministry as a result of Alex Möller's resignation, chaired a conference of Federal state Finance Ministers and the Bundesbank. With Hans Wertz, Finance Minister for North Rhine-Westphalia, Herr Schiller discusses proposals for stability measures. (Photo: dpa)

Moscow's new man

Valentin Falin, the new Russian ambassador in Bonn, met the Federal Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, after he had presented his credentials to the Federal Republic President, Gustav Heinemann. (Photo: J. H. Darchinger)

■ EEC

Britain's EEC entry and the balance of power within the Six

Provided Britain's Common Market entry talks come to a successful conclusion twenty-year-old Cockneys or Glaswegians stand a reasonable chance of living to see Britain complete its first half-century in Europe.

"But does the Continent want us?" Whitehall wonders as the Brussels talks progress from one month of deadlock to the next. The usual argument is that France is continually making fresh difficulties.

In Paris the question is whether Britain has really decided to go European or not. Mr Heath's Conservative government has so far studiously avoided linking its fate irrevocably to the success or failure of Britain's third bid to join the Common Market.

If this bid also fails the whole of Western Europe will have to pay the price of Britain and France failing to come to terms (and relations between the two have seldom enough been characterised by agreement).

The goings-on in and around Brussels do indeed amount to an Anglo-French duel. In 1963, when General de Gaulle last vetoed a British entry bid, a Dutch observer commented that the General still felt France to be a world power (Britain too) and had concluded that the EEC was not bit enough for two world powers.

The indications are that both countries have since come to realise that this is not the case. Always assuming they have, there is no reason why the current bid should not come to a successful conclusion this summer.

This, and not technical details such as safeguards for sales of New Zealand butter or Caribbean sugar, is the crux of the matter.

There is no question of a French veto. France needs the EEC. Were Britain not to be granted membership a number of member-countries would call a halt to Common Market development, and France would be one of the first countries to suffer as a result.

Without Britain the balance of power in the Common Market would go by the board because of this country's economic potential and the EEC would not last long. And without Whitehall the Common Market would remain too small to gain a world-wide hearing for European interests.

Even so, the success of the Brussels talks is in jeopardy. One bone of contention is the trio of economic concessions that have been on the agenda since December without agreement seeming any nearer.

How is New Zealand to be allowed to export enormous amounts of butter, cheese and meat to 55 million British consumers until the four million New Zealanders have reduced their dangerous dependence on this trade by means of diversification?

How are sugar exports from the developing countries of the Commonwealth to be safeguarded in order to forestall unemployment and political chaos in the volatile Caribbean – idyllic Barbados, for instance – as a result of British membership of the Common Market?

There ought to be some way of reaching agreement on these two subjects and the same goes for the third problem, that of Britain's financial contribution to the Common Market during the five or eight years of the transition period.

Once this period is over Britain will, in any case, be paying its share of Common Market finances. Meanwhile Whitehall would like to pay as little as possible in order to be able to cushion the impact of Common Market entry as much as possible.

Britain has offered three per cent in the first year of membership, the Common Market is thinking in terms of ten to twelve and a half per cent. Britain proposes to contribute a final maximum of fifteen per cent, the Common Market is already looking forward to Britain footing twenty to twenty-five per cent of the EEC bill.

In mid-May agreement could be reached on an initial contribution of eight to ten per cent and the final go-ahead given in, say, June. Britain will be prepared to make concessions once the Six, particularly France, show willing as regards Commonwealth butter and sugar.

Once substantial progress has been achieved on these three topics the talks can then progress to the next stage.

Even if an initial consensus is reached the role of sterling will prove a tougher nut to crac, though. Sterling's role as an international reserve currency means that many countries have sterling balances instead of gold in their coffers. This again means, in effect, that Britain is internationally indebted to the tune of some 40,000 million Marks.

The EEC Treaty obliges member-countries to come to the assistance of others should they run into economic trouble. France reckons that a country boasting a reserve currency would be a foreign body in a Common Market economic and monetary union because it is subject to immensely powerful external influence and could oblige the others to foot the bill for damage sustained out of the blue, as it were.

Sterling's reserve role must accordingly be dismantled and the 40,000 million Marks gradually refunded by means of a timetable to be drawn up in the course of Britain's Common Market entry bid.

Britain and the Six are agreed on this target but not on the need to draw up details at this stage. This is bound to lead to major tension in Brussels.

Hermann Bohle

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 May 1971)

Europe on the brink of integration

The position Europe is in is that six countries are linked by legislation, political agreement, economic facts and continual declarations of intent but lack a common government.

It is a situation comparable with that of Trizonia in this country in 1948. Just imagine what it would be like if the three Western zones of Germany had to this day remained without a Federal government, lacking in legislative authority, with no way of intervening in the affairs of member-states and consisting merely of a few consultative bodies and a crippled executive.

This is roughly the state of affairs in Western Europe today, and a grave one it is, too, crippling and fraught with danger. The dollar crisis, and with it the crisis of the entire Western monetary system, could give European integration a shot in the arm; it could also lead to a reversion to separate national policies.

The trouble with Europe is that the Six, not to mention the four would-be members, are passing through a transitory phase while at the same time being confronted with problems that could only be solved by some kind of European government, and then only in conjunction with a European bank of issue, an authorative Parliament and concerted action from Rome to The Hague and from Paris to Bonn (not to mention London, Oslo, Dublin and Copenhagen).

So far only rough outlines have been sketched out for the Common Market's second decade. All concerned are full of fine words but have hedged their bets and would prefer to retain sufficient sovereignty to go it alone should the worst come to the worst.

More so than in the first decade of the EEC's existence all further moves are bound to entail irrevocable renunciation of sovereignty by member-governments.

Examples are easily given. A European monetary policy, which is clearly necessary, cannot be agreed and implemented without authorities competent to do so (*one* government and *one* bank of issue).

Common monetary policy is out of the question as long as there is no common financial and budgetary policy and both remain the foremost national prerogatives.

A common welfare policy is only beginning to emerge yet some agreement must be reached in view of the high degree of labour migration in Europe.

Welfare, incidentally, is a particularly difficult topic on which to reach agreement. Dole, sickness benefit, pensions, notice to quit, family allowances and so on are subjects on which individual political parties and national parliaments would prefer to continue to have the final say, unhampered by decisions taken at the European level.

European institutions have long existed, mind you, and their influence is considerable. The Common Market Commission in Brussels has gained in power and authority. On major matters it is able to lay down the agenda Ministers are to discuss.

The Commission remains the driving force but there are also binding rules for consultation at Council of Ministers level, including the deliberations of the Foreign and Finance Ministers of the Six.

But these institutions are no longer enough. They are too cumbersome. Herr Heubl, Bavaria's Minister in Bonn and Brussels, came up with a depressing figure in Luxembourg recently.

The EEC Council of Ministers, he noted, has yet to come to a decision on 160 proposals submitted by the Commission; 120 of them have been on the agenda for more than a year.

At the recent Hamburg meeting of Common Market Finance Ministers there was any amount of talk of good will, the intention of consulting regularly and drafting a common overall budgetary policy.

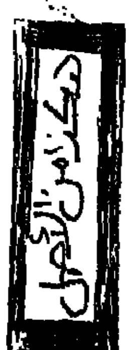
At the same time it transpired that the Finance Ministers are still only on the point of establishing telephone links to coordinate supra-national monetary transactions.

There could hardly be a clearer demonstration of the extent to which administrative and political possibilities are being left behind by factual developments.

If this country's Central Bank Council and the Federal government are no longer to retain full sovereignty the powers that be ought to have the courage to establish appropriate European institutions. The consequences will be apparent from Palermo to Husum and initially they will not always be positive but this ought not to alarm those who think in terms of the future.

Hans Heigert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 May 1971)



(Photo: Sven...)

Finance Minister Alex Möller resign...

Alex Möller will not go down ... Federal Republic's history ... Finance Minister who carried out ... taxation reforms, a claim he would like to have been able to make ... resignation came as an irksome ...

Poor health is said to have decided ... to resign. The 120,000 million Marks which the various government departments have put in for 1972 are ... have weighed on his mind.

He felt that his physical powers ... insufficient to last the pace of ... negotiations with his fellow-Ministers ... successfully prune their demands.

There must have been other ... though, and the government would ... done well to be franker about them ... Bonn playing hard to get one can ... speculate.

Did differences of opinion between Finance Minister Alex Möller and Economic Affairs Minister *Karl Schiller* ... weary Möller that he eventually ... the towel?

Did Alex Möller come to realise ... that matter, that support for ... major taxation reform in the Social Democratic parliamentary party was ... so strong as he had hoped?

Chancellor Brandt's swift reaction ... accepting Möller's resignation is ... to be welcomed. In view of the ... need to do something about rising ... the merger of the Finance and Economic Affairs Ministries bears witness ... determination that is both to the ... and the shape of things to come.

Karl Schiller is the man at the helm ... this super-Ministry. With one man ... control there can lo longer be the ... clash between the need for a ... budget and financial requirements ... ing from the state of the economy ... domestic reform programmes.

(Telegraf, 14 May ...)

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■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Chinese ping-pong diplomacy perplexes Russians

China's emergence from behind the isolation of the bamboo curtain and the fascinating diplomatic game being played by Peking and Washington is a worry not only to Chiang Kai-shek.

Leonid Brezhnev, Secretary-General of the Russian Communist Party, is also worried. The Kremlin was obviously not prepared for such s sudden change in the makeup of the traditional differences of opinion between the People's Republic of China and the United States.

Presumably the Soviet secret service failed. It is not surprising that it failed to find any leaks in the Chinese security net. Since Mao's Cultural Revolution the Russians no longer have any trusted people in China.

This failure was even more embarrassing on the Washinton end of the line and perhaps most embarrassing of all in the case of Rumania whose senior officials in State and party affairs act as mediators between Peking and Washington.

The Chinese timing which was obviously intended to make the Soviet party leader a laughing-stock indirectly is an additional factor that makes the vexation in the Kremlin plausible.

The Soviet Union has always been worried by the Peking-Belgrade rapprochement which was followed by an improvement in the relationship between Albania and Yugoslavia, but it accepted these changes reluctantly, as it had already had to do in the case of the special relationship between Rumania and Red China.

But now other major powers have come into the act. The prospects as a two-dimensional world-power setup resolves itself into a three-dimensional system must be disquieting for the Kremlin.

Alterations in the relationship between the United States and Red China has completely upset the applecart of short and long-term working hypotheses in the Soviet Union.

Russia had obviously been working on the assumption that the Americans and Chinese would fail to see eye to eye for a long time to come and that China would not so quickly take its place in the great international politics game.

The Soviet Union has always been well-pleased with the fact of two Chinas and the consequences to be drawn from this. After the dangerous outbreak of hostilities on the Ussuri border they embarked on permanent negotiations with Peking.

They intended to sit back and wait for Mao Tze-tung to die in a state of suspension that was neither war nor peace. Meantime they tried dynamic policies in Europe, the Middle East and South-East Asia, in the shadow of an isolation of Peking which was partly the fault of the Chinese themselves but also arose as a consequence of the inflexibility of Washington and its allies.

At the same time, however, in the field of international Communism Russia became aggressive. With the Meeting in Moscow, Lenin anniversary celebrations and finally with the help of the 24th Communist Party conference they have consistently forced the ideological and party political isolation of China.

But China has long since given up the attempt to exercise a completely dominating influence on the international Communist movement. This became increasingly clear after Russia and its satellites marched into Prague in 1968.

It is something that is also felt by the Maoist splinter groups in Western Europe and elsewhere. The Chinese gave a position of importance to the fight against the "new tsars" by adding fuel to the fire of Eastern European anti-colonialism, and since then these groups in the West have been completely disorientated.

Now in the eyes of the Soviet Union the emancipatory politics of Peking have taken on a new quality. At first the Kremlin play-acted with pretended nonchalance. First of all it allowed its satellites to make pointed comments about ping-pong diplomacy. But it was unable to hold this pose for long.

Obviously the passivity of officialdom in Russia itself and in the satellite States caused an air of insecurity. The Soviet Union must also have been alarmed by the impulses that activated the American-Chinese contact network in Asian areas, above all Japan.

Now the Russians have opened an offensive of hatred. This is at two levels, the one ideological and the other to do with power politics. While *Pravda* has attacked the Chinese for playing a double game with its ideological concept the weekly paper *Novoye Vremiya*, closely linked to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has reproached the People's Republic of China for pursuing an unprincipled foreign policy.

Both of these lines of attack have been occasioned by the worries clearly harboured by the Soviet Union that the Moscow foreign policy will be confronted with questions of power and changes in the balance of power of international dimensions.

Under the surface of all these attacks it is clear to see the motivation of fear that the American-Chinese rapprochement will lead to an intensification of Chinese pressure on the Soviet Union and to changes in the attitudes of smaller States in Asia and Europe towards Soviet power policies.

Statements made in *Novoye Vremiya* are permeated with outbreaks of wrath and intolerance, a clear indication of the nervousness which afflicts Moscow. This also reflects the perplexity which reigns at the moment in higher Soviet official levels.

The Kremlin obviously does not know how it should react to the new situation. Its initial reaction has been governed by a feeling of discomfort. Probably it is playing for time to judge its future moves and tactical gambits. But obviously the powers that be in the Kremlin have seen that a new era is dawning and that in questions of power politics the writing is on the wall.

Alexander Korab

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 9 May 1971)

Bonn and Paris in EEC dash

France has decided to pull out of preliminary discussions on a European economic and monetary union for as long as the Mark and the guilder are allowed to find their own exchange-rate level.

This makes it clear that the 27-line compromise formula dramatically drafted by the Common Market Council of Ministers in Brussels on 8 May (the ruling that allowed Bonn to float the Mark) conceals a precipitous crisis in European integration plans.

The French decision gives the lie to carefully concocted stories in Brussels and Bonn *that* were designed to convey the impression that the whole affair was a regrettable but not irreparable upset.

France has made it clear that the pride and joy of Bonn's policy on Western Europe, the graduated plan for a European economic and monetary union, will be so much waste paper if this country does not soon return to the fold of Common Market rules and regulations.

Even now Bonn is making light of the French declaration, noting that it is of no great objective significance. This, of course, is true to the extent that there is little point in discussing narrower exchange-rate margins at a time when they have temporarily been abandoned altogether. But there can be no denying the immense political significance of the French declaration. If there were even a minimum of understanding and trust between the two countries President Pompidou would surely have maintained discreet and salutary silence during the entire unfortunate affair.

Why was tacit agreement not reached between minor officials in Brussels to shelve the talks for the time being? Why did the French delegation, despite Bonn's declarations to the contrary, release details of the boycott to the press and why did M. Giscard d'Estaing, the French Finance Minister, explain the decision in a radio broadcast?

France can only have wanted to underscore the extent of the crisis in stark outline and so bring domestic and foreign pressure to bear on Bonn.

If France feels this to be necessary the only possible explanation is that Paris is deeply distrustful of Bonn's policy and declared intent.

The Common Market crisis is first and foremost a crisis in Franco-Federal Republic relations. Bonn would seem to be aware of the danger. Why else would Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel have tried to paper over the undeniable facts?

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 May 1971)

Cairo-Tel Aviv treaty remains a long way off

Go-betweens in the Middle-East crisis need to have the talents of a juggler if they are to do their job conscientiously. When the Israeli Prime Minister Mrs Golda Meir encouraged the American Secretary of State William Rogers recently to take a look at the situation at Sharm el Sheikh (on the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsular) from the air Mr Rogers insisted that he should fly with his own special US airforce plane.

He gave his pilot instructions not to fly over Israeli-held territory but to remain over the sea the whole time. But Israeli sources were triumphant that Rogers had flown *over* Sinai.

Protocol is very strictly observed in that part of the world. Since the controversial straits are so narrow it is quite possible that both are in the right. According to the rule-book Rogers kept over international waters, but from the technical point of view it was unavoidable that his machine should nudge the airspace over the contested desert strip.

Likewise in Jerusalem. When the diplomatic car with the two national pennants approached the old part of the city the American protocol officials quickly removed the Israeli flag. Under no circumstances were the sensitivities of the Arabs to be upset.

As a matter of fact at night the American Secretary of State went for a "private" stroll through the streets of the old part of Jerusalem with the mayor, Teddy Kolleg, and without any kind of

Continued on page 5

Under Honecker GDR will remain East Bloc watchdog

Communist capitals in Eastern Europe took Walter Ulbricht's resignation and the emergence of Erich Honecker at the head of the SED in East Berlin quite calmly. Their obvious air of expectation is by no means surprising. In the whole of communist Eastern Europe Ulbricht was a man who was well known, but not particularly well liked by the man-in-the-street nor senior party officials.

From Warsaw to Bucharest the former Socialist Unity Party leader was known as one of those dyed-in-the-wool comrades who – occasionally with the complete support of the Kremlin – stuck his nose into the internal affairs and developments in other States of the Warsaw Pact and dealt out severe and unremitting criticisms.

He was also seen to raise a threatening finger and played the role of the keeper of the ideological grail or the school ma'am. Nor did Ulbricht ever forget in his calculations to throw in the economic superiority of the GDR.

He stuck in the craw of the Rumanians for a long time amid great bitterness when they decided to go it alone in resuming diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic. He accused his Rumanian comrades openly of having excluded themselves from the community of the socialist camp.

When the normalisation of relations between this country and Rumania sparked off contacts with Hungary and Bulgaria as well it was Ulbricht who clamped down again, and even managed to make Budapest and Sofia toe the Moscow and East Berlin line of German policies again *and subject themselves to the* reasoning of the East Bloc.

It was Ulbricht's main aim in the Eastern camp to have a say in all questions of German policy, after he had received an assurance from the Kremlin that there would never be rapprochement of any kind between the individual States of the Warsaw Pact and the Federal Republic before the Federal Republic had fully recognised the German Democratic Republic.

Following the change of power in East Berlin there still seems to be little chance that there will be a great change in the relationship between the GDR and other Warsaw Pact States.

Erich Honecker is as good a guarantee as could be wanted that the GDR will stick to its guns. In the past he has always been standing behind Ulbricht and has often come to the fore when it has been a question of calling the Eastern European brother parties back to order, and making them pursue the line of SED concepts in the political and ideological sector on the road to "proletarian internationalism".

When Honecker said in his first political speech as *the new secretary* of the party that under his leadership the SED would strengthen its brotherly relations with all Marxist-Leninist parties and would strive for a reinforcement of the socialist community of States it is clear that he meant that East Berlin will continue to keep a watchful and critical eye on allied parties in Eastern Europe.

Only time will tell, however, whether Honecker's voice will carry as much weight as Ulbricht's in the long run in Communist Eastern Europe.

The old party secretary was the most loyal vassal of the Soviet Union, the keenest protagonist of the Brezhnev Doctrine, and as a consequence the keenest antagonist of any move in any communist State of Eastern Europe towards an independent national line.

Dr Karl Rau

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 May 1971)

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Government must decide quickly on abortion law reform

Abortion is one of the most controversial issues in the whole field of penal reform. Should the ban on abortion be lifted? Is abortion a private matter between doctor and patient?

Is Paragraph 218, the law governing termination of pregnancy, an incitement to murder in so far it forces women to obtain illegal abortions, driving them into the hands of backstreet quacks?

A government appointed sixteen-man team of experts has been considering such emotionally-charged questions as those during recent months.

The wide range findings and the split clean through the advisory body clearly reveals the extent of the problem.

The decisive question, and the question always asked, is the point at which human life begins. Doctors, lawyers and theologians cannot reach agreement on the answer.

A theologian judges the issue from a different standpoint to a lawyer. One of the members of the advisory body, a lawyer, recently stated, "Abortion is nor murder. Murder can only be the killing of a born person."

Most doctors disagree. They speak of the individual human life that is definitely present when cell division is completed.

Individualty is an important criterion of personality and is attained by the thirteenth day after conception, they state.

The Catholic Church once spoke of the embryo acquiring a soul. The male embryo received its soul in the second month while a female embryo had to wait until the fifth month.

An episcopal conference dealing with penal reform stated, "The evolving life needs protection from the moment of conception. It is as inviolable as the life of a child that has already been born . . . Unborn life is not part of the mother's body over which she can dispose as she wishes. . . ."

This last sentence goes a long way. It is diametrically opposed to the view "that an unborn child can claim no rights for itself against his mother as it has no awareness of its own. Until the time of its birth it forms one legal person along with its mother."

After questions had been asked on the subject in the Bundestag, the government recently supplied some very inaccurate statistics on the number of illegal abortions conducted in the Federal Republic.

No clearer picture will be available until the government stops inflicting swingeing punishment under Paragraph 218 and starts to provide help, first by commissioning research projects into the subject.

Answering the questions raised in the Bundestag, the government stated, "With the abortion techniques available today women admitted to a hospital for termination of their pregnancy often show no conclusive traces of the operation."

The government estimates that the annual abortion figure is somewhere between 400,000 and 500,000. Non-medical sources report of between half a million and two and a half million abortions a year.

The minimum estimate of injuries caused by back-street abortionists lie around twenty to thirty thousand. In 1967 health authorities are registered 42 deaths where the cause was "miscarriage and subsequent sepsis."

More recent statistics are not available but doctors believe that some 250 women die every year from the results of an illegal abortion. This shows plainly the uncertain statistical basis. Since 1953

Handelsblatt
Deutsche Wirtschaftszeitung
Industriekurier

only 62,000 illegal abortions have been traced by the police.

The law does not act as a deterrent. That is always being made plain. The estimated figure of illegal abortions may look cold and sober but it masks indescribable misery even though the government does state that experts believe that illegal abortions today are carried out by people who understand their "job."

The sixteen professors on the advisory council have now split into a majority and a minority group. The minority group suggests that "an abortion should generally be punished by a fine or a prison sentence not exceeding two years unless it is carried out in the first four weeks after conception with the full permission of the pregnant woman.

"Terminating a pregnancy during the first three months after conception would not be punishable if a medical board still to be set up agreed that a continuation of the pregnancy would not be reasonable in view of the expectant mother's overall situation.

"Mitigating circumstances would be:

1: A serious danger for the life or health of the expectant mother;
2: The expectant mother being less than sixteen years old at the time of conception;
3: The continuation of the pregnancy endangering the maintenance of other children in the family;
4: A pregnancy forced by illegal actions such as rape;
5: The probability that the child could be mentally or physically handicapped (thalidomide)."

The proposals of the majority group go further: "Terminating a pregancy within the first month after conception should remain unpunished. In the following two months the expectant mother can obtain a legal abortion after visiting an advisory centre, irrespective of whether the centre agrees or not.

"If a pregnancy is terminated during this period by any other person but a doctor or without a prior visit to an advisory centre, the offence will be punished by a fine or a prison sentence not exceeding twelve months.

"Terminating a pregnancy at a later stage would be punished with a fine or a prison sentence not exceeding three years."

This proposal lays great store on setting up advisory centres to help expectant mothers desiring abortion and stop immediate operation.

The mention of a three month period of grace shows that the doctors believe that there is some difference between a five-week and a five-month pregnancy.

This belief is also expressed when young, modern-thinking women are asked what they think of abortion. If a pregnancy is to be terminated, they say, then this must occur as soon as possible. Most of them condemn an abortion carried out later during the pregnancy.

Most of these women also support an extension of contraceptive methods. The contraceptive pill must be made available to everyone under medical supervision, and further research must be made into the morning-after pill. In other words, safety measures must be increased so that abortion need never be considered.

As gynaecologists have found, it is wrong to believe that abortion is the problem of girls and young women. In most cases it is the problem of married women who already have a number of children.

The government reply to questions in the Bundestag included the statement: "It is not possible to provide precise statistics for the incidence of death after illegal abortions and there is no reliable figure for injuries caused to women's health following operations to this type."

But that does not mean that we do not need to bother about the problem. The legislature must consider all sides of the issue and try to find a law that causes less suffering and provides more help. A reduction in the number of back-street abortions wold be one such service.

The government stated that countries partially legalising abortion have [illegible] roughly the same experiences. The [illegible] ber of illegal abortions has been re[illegible] for example in Poland, Czechoslov[illegible] Yugoslavia, Rumania and the Scandin[illegible] countries.

In Yugoslavia there was at fir[illegible] increase in illegal abortions. This [illegible] remained constant for a time whil[illegible] number of legal abortions increased.

Legal abortions then came to out[illegible] ber illegal abortions and the num[illegible] illegal abortions sank along with the [illegible] figure of legal and illegal abortion[illegible] number of legal abortions then s[illegible] contraceptive methods proved [illegible] popular.

It was estimated in 1960 the [illegible] previously high number of illegal [illegible] tions in Bulgaria had been reduc[illegible] half in the first two years after a[illegible] was legalised there. This conclusio[illegible] reached from the drop in medical [illegible] ment given for complications re[illegible] from illegal abortions.

The government must not be enc[illegible] ed to remain hesitant on this [illegible] because of its confidence that contra[illegible] tive methods will spread.

Scientists point to the United S[illegible] where it is estimated that seven[illegible] cent of all women take the Pill. A [illegible] 25 per cent in Pill consumption ca[illegible] be observed.

In the Federal Republic no mor[illegible] twenty per cent of women at the [illegible] take the Pill. These women usually [illegible] from the upper and middle classes.

The less sexually enlightened a[illegible] have the most children, a trend th[illegible] continuing. There is little freedo[illegible] decision here. Women obey Churc[illegible] ings. The Catholic Church still ba[illegible] members from taking the Pill. A c[illegible] sion to reality is not in sight.

Paragraph 218 is not just the Fe[illegible] Republic's problem. Countries su[illegible] Poland where abortion has been pa[illegible] legalised do state certain pre-conditi[illegible] In Poland for instance abortion is [illegible] justified by "the expectant mot[illegible] difficult living conditions." But this [illegible] dition is very elastic.

Legislation in the various states [illegible] USA varies. The most liberal abortio[illegible] in the world must be that of New [illegible] State passed on 11 April 1970.

Abortions there are legal if they [illegible] carried out by a doctor within 24 [illegible] of the beginning of the pregnancy. Th[illegible] is no time limit if the doctor believe[illegible] the operation is necessary to save the li[illegible] of the mother. *Katharina Obertz*

(Handelsblatt, [illegible] May 1971)

New Düren prison 'cures' inmates

Colour psychologists must have been at work as the walls and ceilings of the newly rebuilt prison in Düren are ochre, the cell doors sky blue, the curtains orange and the window frames white.

There is no doubt about the fact that the bleakness of normal prisons has given way to a pronouncedly friendly at[illegible] peutic prison in the Federal Republic.

Alarm bells, locks, bolts and bars have however been retained. The 33 sexual and habitual offenders who will be treated here for eighteen months will be cared for with the idea uppermost proposed by North Rhine-Westphalia's Minister of Justice, Dr Josef Neuberger — "A maximum of external security and a maximum of inner freedom."

Socio-therapeutic prisons are one of the most important provisions of the Second Penal Reform Law that comes into force in October 1973. Politicians have realised that crime cannot be fought by the old-style prison that only breeds further crime.

Instead, sentences must give offenders a fair chance of being rehabilitated into society as a full member and not as a scorned outsider.

Rehabilitation has long been discussed but little has been done about it. A beginning has at least been made at Düren [illegible] plan of organisation and treatment will be put into practice and continually corrected and developed further as practical experiences demand.

The overall plan is based on the fact that criminal psychology has identified a number of personal features that contribute to anti-social behaviour. Courses of treatment abroad have shown that these features can be rendered harmless.

If methods of this type are to prove successful, usual prison practices must be abandoned as in Düren. A model prison must not be a mere appendix of a bureaucratically run administrative block but must be an independent unit and run by a doctor, in the case of Düren psychiatrist Dr Bechtel of Hohenasperg.

Professor Rasch, the Cologne psychiatrist and adviser to Dr Neuberger, stated at the opening of the prison in Düren that the organisational form ensured that all decisions would be based on medical grounds.

There would be a radical pruning of [illegible] normal hierarchical organisation, he [illegible] Uniforms would not be worn and [illegible] would be no titles or quasi-mil[illegible] practices.

The eighteen warders at Düren wil[illegible] just be there to make sure the pri[illegible] remain quiet. Instead, their main fu[illegible] will be to take care of their charges [illegible] with the doctor, the two psycho[illegible] and four social workers.

The actual treatment in Düren [illegible] concentrate on work, educatio[illegible] group therapy. Prisoners will be [illegible] according to their talents so that th[illegible] have something to offer when [illegible] prison. This should avoid crises [illegible] which often cause ex-prisoners to [illegible] of the law once again.

Education also takes up an imp[illegible] place in the course of treatme[illegible] fessor Rausch states that a large [illegible] of the chronically criminal ha[illegible] neglected intellectually. Their [illegible] knowledge is poor despite high or [illegible] average intelligence.

Group therapy has the advantag[illegible] individual treatment that it provid[illegible] opportunity for the prisoners to mi[illegible] society and thus overcome pro[illegible] caused by disturbed social relation[illegible]

This idea was also considered [illegible]

Continued on page 5

LOOKING BACKWARDS

America's CARE still helps the poor and needy of the world

[illegible]he best message that Germans could once receive was that the CARE [illegible]kets were on their way. And the [illegible]e they most enjoyed joining with [illegible]er and identity card was the queue for [illegible] brown cartons distributed in those [illegible]mediate post-war years of hunger and [illegible]vastation.

CARE was an abbreviation for Co-operative for American Relief to Europe. In the end it meant "to Everywhere". The organisation was set up 25 years ago and though it does not send anything to Europe any more (except to Greece) it still caters for 34 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East where hunger and need is rife.

The youth of today cannot imagine what it meant to receive a CARE package in the years between 1946 and 1948. there was the ceremony of undoing the metal straps holding the parcel together and unpacking the cans of food before the expectant eyes of the other members of the family.

The daily ration in January 1948 for anyone who was not a farmer, manufacturer or blackmarketeer was two potatoes (which were not always available), three slices of bread, a tablespoon of prepared foodstuffs, a tablespoon of soup products, a teaspoon of cheese (if it was on sale), ten grams of lard and a small quantity of malt coffee.

There was also a monthly ration of 200 grams of meat (a medium-sized steak today), a pound of flour and a pound of sugar.

People receiving care packages were treated like royalty and could obtain spare parts, innertubes for bicycles, fuel, theatre tickets, glass for windows, alcohol and shoes suitable for the winter. The were also allowed to enter towns that were not supposed to accept further refugees.

CARE made civil servants, traders, landladies, tailors, second-hand store owners, cobblers, men and girls more compliant.

The thirteen kilogram package contained 900 grams of lard, dried egg, milk powder, corned beef, tea and chocolate, in all fifty thousand calories or as much as other people received in a whole month under the rationing system.

In many cases it literally saved the lives of emaciated mothers, the sick, the old, refugees and children. But there was also the surprise that yesterday's enemy should be today's benefactor.

Thousands of Americans, not all of whom were rich, went without to save up the ten dollars that the package (with a black market value of seven thousand Reichsmarks) cost.

Housewives began to work part-time to help the hungry former enemy. Unknown people helped each other and included notes such as the one from a farmer in South Dakota: "Dear Sir, I have sent you packages and would like to know whether you found them of use. I lost nearly all my land through no fault of my own in 1930. Now things have turned out better

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and I can help others. I am sure you would have helped me then if you had known of my misfortune."

Students from a university in Pennsylvania sent as many as 370 CARE packages to Stade, a small town near Hamburg.

On the other hand emigrants who had been friendless before leaving Hitler's Reich suddenly found a surprisingly high number of pen-friends in Germany.

"Dear Eva," one German American wrote, "The letter you sent me after a gap of twelve years caused me joy and astonishment. Joy because you are still alive and astonishment because we were not really close friends. But I will of course send you a package."

The first persons to think up the idea of food survival parcels were the Americans Arthur C. Ringland, head of the War Aid controlling body, and Dr Lincoln Clark of UNRRA who put forward their proposals as soon as the War ended.

On 27 November 1945 the Cooperative was set up under Lieutenant-General Haskell. Twenty-two American charity organisations promised their support.

The first CARE package was delivered to France on 11 May 1946. In November the first four food ships arrived in Bremen. In 1947 five million CARE packages had reached their destination. Since then packages worth 1.25 milliard dollars have been sent to 73 countries.

The flood of private charity did not subside from this moment onwards. Despite the difficulties of transport in a devastated country, the distribution of the parcels via the Churches and labour welfare organisations soon functioned well, and the cans of food started to reach the ruined towns, refugee camps and children's homes.

This did not rule out blackmarketeering or hoarding of the food parcels. One con-man with a large staff of assistants made a pile of money selling American addresses.

The first packages were filled with Army rations — 2.8 million separate items. The programme was later varied and parcels were issued containing wool, scissors, needles and thread. There were also packages for mothers with babies.

After currency reform, aid increased during the Berlin blockade. The "currant bombers" of the airlift in 1948 and 1949 droned over Berlin the most pleasant aeroplane noise ever heard by the inhabitants of the besieged city.

From 1950 onwards the German Democratic Republic along with nearly all the other Eastern Bloc countries refused to accept any more parcels.

Aid continued in the Western part of Germany until 1960 and in Berlin until 1963 because of the refugees from the East. Parcels worth a total of 400 million Marks were sent to the former enemy.

The country of the economic miracle did not then need any more overseas aid and itself entered the group of countries fighting want and hunger all over the world.

CARE is still in existence, helping poor countries to provide drinking water systems, to sow crops and to build roads, schools and hospitals.

This private aid organisation is today helping the poor and needy in 34 different countries. It provided aid after the earthquake disasters in Turkey and Peru, the famines in India, Nigeria and Biafra and the flood in East Pakistan. CARE will continue to exist as long as the world needs it.

Ursula von Kardorff

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 May 1971)

Continued from page 4

accommodation was planned. The prisoners are divided into three groups of eleven. Each of these groups has a living room with a television, a reading room and a kitchen.

The groups will be cared for by a social worker living on the same floor. Prisoners will be able to consult the social workers whenever they want and without prior notice in this open-style prison.

The prisoners selected for transfer to Düren were chosen in such a way that they will be eligible for release following the remission of one third of their sentence after their eighteen-month course of treatment is over. But the prisoners *will also be helped* after their release to guard against possible crises.

In two years time the effectiveness of this type of treatment will be examined by comparing the changes in the personality of the Düren group of prisoners with those of another group treated with psychiatric and psychological methods.

The results of the examination will be fed into a computer along with data on *the* development of the prisoners' personality and systematically evaluated.

The Düren reformers hope that the effectivity of prison treatment methods will be controlled for the first time so that there can be an end to the amateurish work in this field, as Minister of Justice Neuberger put it. *Gustav Kanter*

(Handelsblatt, 4 May 1971)

Cairo-Tel Aviv treaty

Continued from page 3

[illegible]ards or security men (that's how safe [illegible]usalem is nowadays!)

But the Israelis, who are also adept, and [illegible] Arabs too, saw things differently. [illegible]is is the great difficulty in the East. [illegible]w on Earth can agreements be reached [illegible]en sensitivities run so high!

Despite this it seems as through it will be possible to come to terms of some kind on the Suez question. This will not happen immediately. It all takes time and [illegible]ove all demands a price, even a money [illegible]ce. But there is the chance of reaching [illegible] modus vivendi which could well be part [illegible] later general solution.

[illegible]ne of the main reasons for being [illegible]peful about the future is that neither of [illegible] warlike powers wants to renew [illegible]tary operations.

Both sides are keyed up but have no [illegible]ubts in their minds that renewed [illegible]ilities would involve heavy losses, [illegible]sive costs and diplomatic risks. Egypt [illegible]n addition, governed by a concern [illegible] it should not become completely and [illegible]lly dependent on the Soviet Union, [illegible] should improve its relations with [illegible]shington.

Furthermore, there are ambitious plans afoot in Cairo to provide better social services for the Eygptian people. A re-opening of the Suez Canal would come as a great relief for the United Arab Republic. It would gain time and the Canal toll monies would flow back into the Eygptian till. But face and prestige must be maintained.

Primary interests in a re-opening of the Canal is not at the moment lodged entirely with the Soviet Union (and its Mediterranean fleet) but also with the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf and their customers.

Of course there are already many giant tankers circumnavigating the Cape of Good Hope but their tonnage is still not sufficient to put the pressure price-wise on oil-producers in Libya and Algeria, which are so close to Europe and therefore have price advantages.

East African countries are also finding themselves at a disadvantage as a result of the continued closure of the Canal. Eygpt must also take them into consideration.

If there is going to be [illegible] to the minutiae of this problem it should take some months. Only then could the work of clearing the Canal begin. It is estimated that German, Dutch and Russian salvage firms would require four months to remove the sixteen wrecks from the Canal. Silting is a further problem and how much longer it would take to dredge the Canal sufficiently is uncertain.

William Rogers told the Israelis that now they had weathered the storm of the war they should be adult enough to meet "the challenge and the pain of a peace treaty'. He could have said the same thing in Cairo, but he would have had to be more cautious there. We are still a long way from a peace treaty. *Hans Heigert*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 May 1971)

Law amendment proposed to end rise in expellee figures

The government plans to prevent refugee status being inherited and thus bring a halt to the continual increase in refugee and expellee figures in the Federal Republic.

Paragraph Seven of the 1953 law governing expellees stated that refugee and expellee status could be passed down from father to son.

Announcing the government's proposals, Wolfgang Rutschke of the Interior stated that the first step would be to find out how many expellee passports were applied for and issued to children born in the Federal Republic.

He said that there was as yet no overall information on how the individual Federal states operated the refugee status clause. The survey had begun, he added, and it would be finished by the middle of the year.

Rutschke pointed out that when the present law was amended due attention would have to be paid to the care and integration of children born to parents after their expulsion or resettlement from Eastern Europe.

He wanted the amendment to be passed in the current legislative period, he stated. He pointed to the constitutional problems involved and what he described as the indefensible increase of people acquiring expellee status by virtue of birth.

It was still not known when an amendment could be brought before the Bundestag, Wolfgang Rutschke, said, adding that he believed that this question should not be treated in isolation but together with other changes needed in the expellees' law and other laws concerned with the consequences of the Second World War.

Minister of the Interior Hans Dietrich Genscher was criticised by the expellee organisations in the spring of 1970 for hinting that the government may stop the hereditary nature of expellee status.

Because of the present law the number of expellees in the Federal Republic has rocketed. In 1949 there were 7.7 million expellees, in 1960 ten million and by 1970 the figure had already reached thirteen million.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 May 1971)

■ THE ARTS

'Thought processes' exhibition presented at Nuremberg

Kieler Nachrichten

We already know that painting, drawing and sculpture has more than an esoteric aesthetic purpose – it is also a way of arriving at the truth using methods that science would not use.

When art is exhibited in museums and galleries it is always the aesthetic end product that is on show and not the thought processes leading to its creation.

Dietrich Mahlow and Eberhard Roters both work in Nuremberg and are pioneers of a new style of reflection and presentation for art.

They have taken advantage of the Dürer Year being celebrated in the city to put on the "Second International Nuremberg Biennale" in the Kunsthalle and the Künstlerhaus.

The ambitious exhibition is meant to show that art is indeed a way of arriving at the truth using other than scientific methods.

The two artists have referred provocatively to a statement once made by Dürer himself – "I do not know what beauty is."

They then refer to the theoretical works of Dürer and Leonardo da Vinci to show that artistic creation since the Renaissance has always been accompanied by intensive reflection on the principles of artistic truth and beauty.

The exhibition is split into eleven sections. Dürer and Leonardo da Vinci are represented rather scantily in the section devoted to "Pioneers of the New Age". Dürer's *Adam und Eve* is included along with Leonardo's sketches of flying objects.

The philosophical tension revealed in Dürer's theoretical works, especially in his theory of proportions, ranges from the recognition of measurable laws to the secret law inherent in any object.

The field between these two poles is explored in a section entitled "Body and Space – the Image of Proportional Harmony". At times this tends to favour a Cézanne-style "autonomous proportionality of creative art", at other times the abstract geometric forms of an Archipenko or a Belling.

It then swings back to the formal rigidity of an artist like Schlemmer where the word "form" must be understood as an overcoming of dualism such as thesis and antithesis by a superposed third element. That is why Schlemmer himself called his famous "ballet" *Triadic*.

One of the most remarkable features of the exhibition is to be found in this section – the series of paintings by Paul Wunderlich based on Dürer's *Adam and Eve*. Wunderlich adopts and varies Dürer's studies of proportion and movement in his own style.



Triadisches Ballett by Oskar Schlemmer exhibited at the Nuremberg Bie[nnale]
(Photo: Digne Meller M[arcovicz])

Leonardo da Vinci is also described as a pioneer in two other sections of the exhibition. The first is "Homo Faber – Homo Ludens" where we come face to face with the constructors of social utopias.

In this section art stands in direct contact with technology. The Constructivists of the Russian Revolution played a similar role in our century as Leonardo did for the Renaissance and the age of the discovery of the laws of mechanics. It is interesting to compare Leonardo's sketches of a flying object with those by Tatlin.

The Dutch artist Constant was well represented in this section with his plans for a New Babylon. Urban technology and environmental aesthetics a[re syn]thesised in his work.

Constant himself believes th[at] synthesis will remain a pipedrea[m] society has set up a collective o[f] mass culture based on Marxist the[ory].

The claim that Leonardo is pioneer of the section entitled "[...]nomy of Events" can be dispu[ted] section contains works by artis[ts] Max Beckmann, Max Ernst, Cla[es Olden]burg, Joseph Beuys and Bruce N[auman].

Max Beckmann's position is d[iametri]cally opposed to Constant's dem[and for] the establishment of a mass cultu[re]

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Recklinghausen exhibition spotlights naive painting

"Worker Participation – People to the Foreground" was the trade unions' slogan for May Day. The main exhibition of the 25th Ruhr Festival held in Recklinghausen demonstrates aestehtic participation.

It is not only artists who are involved in the making of art there – lay folk too can have a go. Spare-time artists from all over the world turned up in Recklinghausen to spread the glory of naive painting.

The exhibition consists of 406 paintings from Eastern and Western Europe, Africa and America and also includes the Classical exponents of naive painting – Henri Rousseau, Vivin, Bombois, Bauchant, Séraphine and Hirshfield.

The quality of their works is indisputable and led a long time ago to the inclusion of naive painting in official art history.

The organisers made some finds among the works of living naive painters that are largely due to the generosity of their owners.

Special mention must be given here to the Galerije grada Zagreba, the main representative of modern Yugolav peasant painting. This gallery's contribution to the exhibition shows what official backing can do.

A school of painting has been established on the Adriatic with similar stylistic features. These spare-time artists with the Generalic brothers at their head have not become professionals.

A New York collection and a number of works from this country were able to contribute something at this level. But most contributions gave rise to a pale, vague effect.

Visitors to the exhibition feel that they are being overwhelmed by paintings that have lapsed into cliché. Naive painting has long become a matter of routine.

Normally this type of art manufactures a peaceful idyllic mood that no longer governs our era. In many pictures this trend has reached a climax in pure mendacity, as pleasant as the end product may be. The only question remaining is how naive the exhibited painters really are.

To guard against the principle of participation being swamped by the flood of pictures, the organisers invited a number of spare-time painters from both home and abroad to set up their easel in the art gallery and show visitors that creating art is better than looking at it.

An anonymous type of participation was provided by "functional sculptures", wooden moulds for molten metal that had been supplied by industrial concerns in the area.

Engineers and manual workers are the artists here and though their actions are based on a pre-determined plan their products gain the dimensions of aimless aesthetic freedom.

The old question of what is art and what nature is restricted here to the difference between determined an[d in]determinate art and artificiality.

This subject is extremely topical [...] tories are photographed and trans[formed] into aesthetic monuments, or [...] forms take on artistic features.

The Recklinghausen exhibition [...] the explosive nature of the questio[n] restricts itself to observing the [...] parallels between industrial and [...] products, between technological [...] thetic production. The question [...] divides the two spheres is not [...].

The question is not asked in the [...] exhibition in the Festspielhaus, the [...] *miniscences* of Polish artist Jozef Sza[jna]. His work was already exhibited at Ve[nice] before being bought by the Johannes[...] given on permanent loan to Reckling[hau]sen art gallery.

Szajna was sent to the concentra[tion] camp at Auschwitz in 1942 along [with] the other members of a group of Co[...] artists. He was the only member of [the] group to survive the ordeal.

He has now created a memorial [to his] friends by painting a landscape of [...] consisting of the possessions of [the] murdered and other items added [by the] artist.

He thus testifies aesthetically not [to the] naivety of people but to the un[...]ed naivety of objects that transp[ort the] past into the present.

Szajna wants people to learn fr[om the] past. His style reminds visitors of [...]holz's work, Neuenhausen's figu[res and] Ceroli's two-dimensional wooden [...].

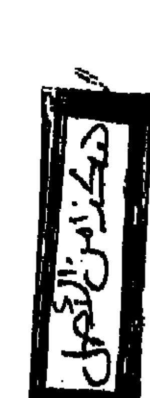
Szajna surpasses them in sentim[ent] however. The sentimentality [...]tional and surprisingly does not [...] the aesthetic law of distance. [...] impressive, moving work with [...] that is still relevant.

Günter E[...]

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 Ma[y 1971])



Winter 1965 by Ivan Večenaj sho[wn at] the Recklinghausen exhibition
(Photo: [...])



CINEMA

Political films come to the fore at Oberhausen festival

[Fil]ms have started to take account of [t]he fact that life is becoming more [politi]cal in many countries in the West. [Thi]s particularly true of shorts, which [have] always been quicker to react to [chan]ges and more sensitive to them than [c]ommercial, full-length features.

[A]cceptance of political themes has [pro]ceeded at a greater rate than ever this [yea]r and has even conquered that pre[ser]ve of comedy and artistic efforts, the [c]artoon film.

At the international short-film festival in Oberhausen recently there was a look back at some Canadian cartoon films. The dots and dashes and lines in these famous films still seemed to add up to amusing, playful, self-satisfied patterns and figures, but are now formed into the Political in its widest sense with ever increasing regularity.

Beautiful, psychedelic, sensitive films on the other hand have an increasing tendency to seem passé, irrelevant and to a certain extent unfashionable, not to mention the numerous, overaestheticised pornography films.

Last year in Oberhausen the discussion was centred around whether political films should *also* be aesthetic films, or whether they should be measured against political yardsticks and whether the diffi[cul]ties involved in their making and the [pos]sible problems of censorship should [no]t be given prime consideration.

[T]his year there has been a clear [ma]rking off of what political categories [can] be. Criterions can be pinpointed not [so] much by political ideologies, but there [sh]ould be an increasing intent to make [pol]itical films politically effective.

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Difficulties arising for the filmmaker from requirements of this kind have been pinpointed remarkably accurately and shrewdly by one director, the Yugoslav Zhelimir Zhilnik. His first feature film *Frühe Werke* (Early works) was given the Golden Bear award in Berlin in 1969.

During the festival of shorts in Belgrade a few months ago Zhilnik and a colleague published a manifesto that has remained largely unknown in the West.

Zhilnik accused filmmakers – and himself included – of exploiting social injustice. He said that it was not the filmmaker's main aim to remove social injustices, but to make films, earning money directly from the films and indirectly from the social injustices.

Now Zhilnik has put *Der schwarze Film* (The black film) on show in Oberhausen. This tells of drop-outs and the difficulties they experience trying to find somewhere to live.

Zhilnik finds a solution in the film alone. He takes a group of drop-outs into his flat. Parts of his manifesto are superimposed on the film. Zhilnik has said that he regards this film as his own epitaph.

This does not disguise the fact that Zhilnik has fallen foul of this problem. The problem remains for himself and for many others whose works were shown in Oberhausen, films about alcoholics, lepers, health and welfare and GIs returning from Vietnam. Films such as this appeal to a moral awareness and they could have left well alone.

This dilemma is confirmed by other Yugoslay films on show in Oberhausen such as *KOLT 15 GAP* by Jovan Jovanovićs and Mika Milosevićs.

Helma Sanders has shown in *Industrielle Reservearmee* that it is not essential to be working class to make a film, but that it is essential that the class awareness of the working classes should be taken into consideration.

End of the Dialogue is about apartheid in South Africa. It was filmed by black Africans who were risking their lives to get the shots. The sequences were spliced together into a whole film in London and the soundtrack was added there. This film gives documentary information on the social situation of the black Africans in South Africa.

A word about the entries from the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Documentations about Engels (by Katja and Klaus Giorgi and Fedor Chitruk), about the Paris Commune (Günter Rätz), about Rosa Luxemburg (Renate Drescher) from the GDR and the liberation of Vienna (by Anatol Koloschin) and the paths trod by the USSR from the days of Tsarist Russia to today (by Mosfilm Collective) are full of historical information for the Western world, but the heavy pathos of the films leaves a lot to be desired and there is much room for improvement.

For the first time the Oberhausen Festival did not have an international jury and the programme was divided up into genres and themes. Both innovations were an improvement.

This Festival is one of the few opportunities to take a look at the work being carried out internationally on short films. It is an internationally renowned festival. Nevertheless the Ministry of the Interior saw fit not to make a grant for the Festival since it had too little international standing.

For a start this is not true and for another thing Bonn has contradicted itself in that it made funds ready for inviting foreign journalists. Burgomaster of Oberhausen Luise Albertz commented: this is a "remarkable bureaucratic bungle."

In recent years there has scarcely been one rational decision by the Interior Ministry with regard to the film world.

Klaus Eder

(DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 7 May 1971)

Oberhausen short-film awards

Most successful film at the seventeenth West German short-films festival was the South African-British co-production *End of the Dialogue*. This twenty-minute political film report by an anonymous coloured filmmaker from South Africa about apartheid in his country received a first prize worth 2,000 Marks from the jury as well as two 1,000-Mark prizes from the Catholic Film Organisation and the Protestant *Interfilm*.

The 2,000-Mark prize for the best cartoon film was given by the jury of the international cartoon film society (ASIFA) unanimously to the American cartoon *The Further Adventures of Uncle Sam*, directed by Robert Mitchell and Dale Case.

The international jury of the work [stu]dy group of film journalists shared [the]ir 4,000-Mark prize equally between [the] members of the film collective, Mario [H]ändler (from Montevideo, Uruguay) and [Car]los Alvarez (of Bogota, Colombia) for their productions *Liber Arce* (Händ[ler]), *Colombia 70* and *Un Dia yo Pre[g]unte* (Alvarez).

[T]he film critics' prize went to Helma [Sa]nders from Cologne for her own pro[d]uction *Die industrielle Reservearmee*.

No prize was awarded by the jury for [the s]pecial prize of the North Rhine-West[pha]lian education ministry, which would [ha]ve been worth 5,000 Marks.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 May 1971)

A scene from the Hungarian film *Punitive Expedition* entered in the Oberhausen short-film festival
(Photo: Westdeutsche Kurzfilmtage)

Kiel's cultural programme for Olympic visitors

For the theatrical programme during the 1972 Sailing Olympics in Kiel next August the theatres in the Schleswig-Holstein capital have invited a number of international companies.

At the Opernhaus Stockholm's Royal Opera Company will perform Verdi's *Masked Ball*, the Bulgarian National Opera Company from Sofia will be performing Modest Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov* and the Hamburg Staatsoper Company will sing Mozart's *Magic Flute*. The Danish Royal Ballet from Copenhagen will also appear.

Kiel's own opera company will premiere Karlheinz Stockhausen's *Aqua*, which has been specially commissioned for the occasion, and perform Gottfried von Einem's new opera *Der Besuch der alten Dame* and Debussy's *Pelléas and Mélisande*.

At the Schauspielhaus the Theater vor dem Tor from Prague will perform Otomar Krejca's well-known production of Chekhov's *Three Sisters* and the Cologne Theatre Company will put on Hansgünther Heyme's production of Schiller's *Wallenstein*.

(DIE WELT, 20 April 1971)

Continued from page 6

greatest danger threatening us all is collectivism," Beckmann once said.

The basic theme of this section is the illustration of the mutual permeation of events, substances and their appearance in the form of sympathetic and antipathic relations.

But the basic theme was not given convincing form. The selection of works appeared random. A combination of more than one central theme would have been more sensible here.

This could have been done by including in this section another section entitled "Influencing our Civilised Environment" and featuring works by Duchamp, Johns, Rauschenberg, Lichtenstein, Warhol, Hamilton and Vostell.

This exhibition has a plain didactic purpose and it does not always cater for the general public. The arrangement is too complicated and too intellectual for those sections of the population whose interest for art and its relevance to everyday life was meant to be aroused.

There is also a lack of small practical aids such as letting the visitor know what section a particular room should belong to.

It cannot be overlooked that Mahlow's and Roters' preference for Constructivist artists dominated when they were selecting material.

Any art stemming from the sphere of magic or the imponderable was completely lacking even though art of this type often obeyed artistic theories, but not theories that could be gauged.

But let us stick to what was on show and mention what other sections can be seen at the exhibition. The "Colour and Form" demonstrations ranging from Runge to the Impressionists, Expressionists and Monochromist Ed Reinhardt was interesting.

The section including works by Yves Klein und Lucio Fontana has been given the attractive title "Transfiguration of Material".

The selection of works by Matisse, Pollock, Mathieu and Michaux for the "Demeanour of Expression" section is somewhat too random and vague.

What is fascinating is the "Syntax and Grammar" section with works by members of the Bauhaus and de Stijl, by Bill, Vasarely and Lohse and by the interesting computer artists such as Nees, Sykora and Mosso.

Mosso is represented by a movable work which visitors are allowed to fashion as the mood takes them.

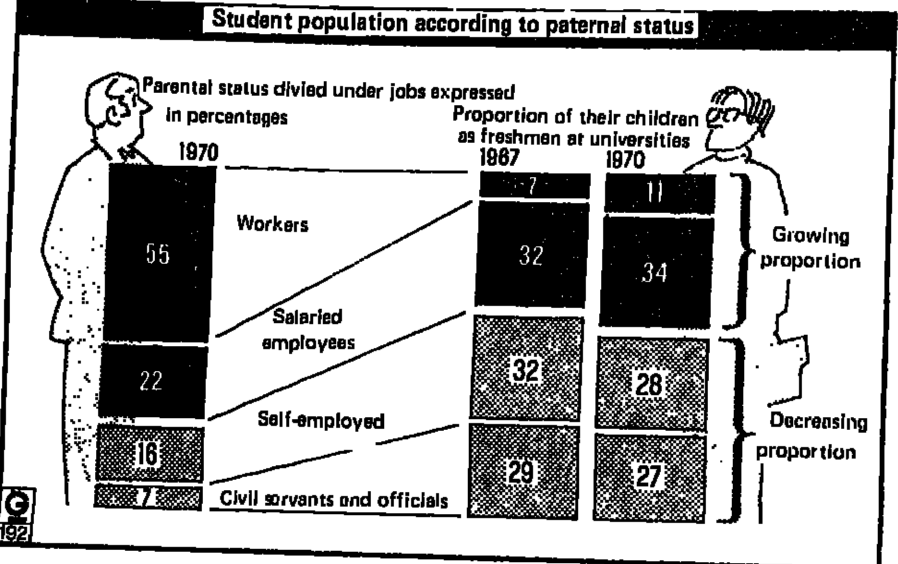
Klaus Colberg

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 May 1971)

■ LABOUR AFFAIRS

Plea for greater opportunities for working girls

Parents often force their daughters to take a job as soon as they are legally allowed to leave school. The schools themselves take little interest in girls on the whole. These young female workers are often in a dead-end job. They become bored and indolent and only want to earn money and be taken care of.



Karin is eighteen years old and works in an abattoir – certainly no job for weak stomachs. But Karin says, "I don't mind doing it, money's my main object. My mother's been here a long time and that's how I started here. It's dirty work but well-paid."

Karin has been working at the abattoir for two years now. She had to leave school at fifteen. "I never liked school," she admits, "I always played truant." She does not like her vocational college either: "I'm glad that I'll be finished there soon."

Her only wish is to earn as much money in as short a time as possible and then marry and so be independent of her parents.

A survey of girl pupils at vocational training schools in Hamburg conducted by Professor Jaide of Hanover shows that Karin's views are typical for young girls at work.

Few of the young girls paid much thought to what sort of job they ought to do. Monika, another eighteen-year-old, works as an assistant in a grocer's and says, "My job wasn't all that important. I just take things as they come."

Seventeen-year-old Elke works in a textile mill. "My girlfriend went out to work as soon as she left school and I went with her," she says.

The career adviser service has scarcely bothered about these girls. A lot of them did begin a career training course but soon gave it up for a variety of reasons.

Among excuses are: "I couldn't get a health certificate for the children's home and couldn't start my training course." Or: "After a week I noticed that I earned too little during my course. I then gave it up." Or again: "I didn't see eye to eye with my boss."

An inadequate school education often rules out all hope of a training course. The statistics for Hamburg schools show that only 37 per cent of girls at the lower grades of vocational schools have the normal elementary school certificate. The remaining 63 per cent left school too early or attended special schools.

In many cases these girls do not leave school because they are not intelligent enough to continue there. They are often simply tired of school or do not want to learn.

Eighteen-year-old Barbara works on the assembly line of an electrical manufacturer. "I didn't like going to school," she says. "I don't like being forced to do anything."

Nineteen-year-old Petra, a forestry worker, says, "Most of what I did at school was boring."

It is often parents who are to be blamed for their daughter's dislike of school. More than half the young female workers come from a working background.

The families of untrained working girls in particular are often underprivileged. The parents are often divorced or the father sick or disabled.

These parents are usually unable to give their daughters any help in their education or career. In many cases they intentionally stand in the way of their daughters' education.

One report that showed this was a survey conducted by the Infas Institute in Hamburg in 1966. Parents who had had no more than an elementary education tended to take their children from school when there was no longer any legal obligation for them to attend.

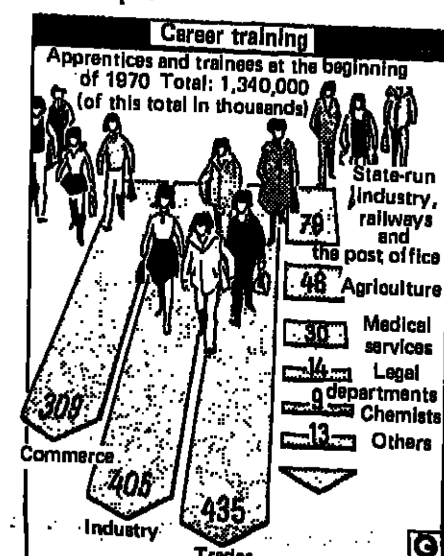
This is also shown by things said by some of the young working girls: "I would have liked to become a nurse but my father couldn't see the point of spending so much money on this."

"My parents did not think that I needed to train for a career as they thought that I would soon get married."

"My family only bothered about what sort of education and career training my brother was getting."

Statistics show that more than a third of all working women have not learnt a profession, twelve per cent of them because their parents did not believe that girls needed to train for a career. 24 per cent had to go without career training as parents did not have any money for their daughters' education.

If career training is not carried out at the proper time, it cannot be made up later by courses of further education. When a girl is busy working all day she has little time to attend evening classes for example.



Many of them have no interest in further education. This is due partly to what their parents drummed into them and partly to a fact that these young girls know is certain – the fact that further training would give them little more chance of promotion. These young girls' careers soon come to a dead end.

But it is not only in professional life that anyone who has been on the assembly line is at a disadvantage. In his report Professor Jaide shows that young working girls are not really integrated into society. They do not have contact with their own generation.

They grow up in the isolated atmosphere of a small family with no contact with political life, the theatre, clubs or a church. They form what Professor Jaide describes as a culturally illiterate class.

After taking a job they find no opportunity of developing in this direction. The monotonous and highly organised work in industry only stifles any intellectual interests they may have.

There are many examples of this intellectual apathy and sterility. The general attitude to politics is one of apathy and indifference.

The young girls' statements show that this is so: "Politics is boring, it's all talk." Or: "Don't talk to me about politics, it doesn't interest me." Again: "I don't want to know a thing about politics, I don't understand a thing about it."

The young girls are only willing to help form their own environment as far as purely material aspects are concerned. Professor Jaide showed that they tend to be conservative.

They take little part in the present-day search for new ways of life and new things to do. Their life does not exceed the limits of the morality of the everyday bourgeois world.

Professor Jaide states, "They do not take a clear stand against promiscuity or immorality. They just consider it to be old hat or believe that it is best to be decent."

The most important subject for them is setting up a household and starting a family of their own. They take a completely uncritical attitude towards this and their thinking betrays their stereotyped ideas.

Theirs ideas of marriage are often naive and vague. Seventeen-year-old Elke said, "I would agree to get married to any young lad with whom I get on well. It would be nice to be married and have a home . . ."

Nineteen-year-old Susanne said, "When I'm married with one or two children I wouldn't want to work full-time. I'd only want to work for my husband and children. There's always something to do around the house."

Professor Jaide believes that the demands of modern living are so many and so burdensome for these young girls that they take refuge in a view of the world that places less demands on them.

"They want to be left in peace," the Professor writes. "They want to be spared the pluralism of selection, not to mention the taking of sides in the struggle for and against opposing ways of life and ideologies."

Professor Jaide claims that this tendency to crawl into their own shells is due to the fact that there is inadequate opportunity for the lower classes to form opinions in the Federal Republic and inadequate opportunity for them to communicate. The lower classes are not effectively integrated, he says.

Because of this he demands that working girls must be provided with a new alternative course between the much too abstract academic education and commercialised entertainments now available.

This new alternative course must enable the young women workers to overcome the problems of everyday life more easily.

Dirk Schubert

(DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 30 April 1971)

WORKING WOR[LD]

Further educatio[n]

An investigation carried out [...] Economic Affairs Ministr[y ...] shown that by 1985 some 150,000 [...] for further training will be needed [...] smaller and medium-sized industr[ial con]cerns outside the actual place of w[ork].

Providing just one of these [...] training places costs at present [...] 25,000 Marks; staffing and main[taining] training centres entails compa[ratively] high running-costs in addition to th[is].

The Bonn government feels that [...]ing further training for careers is [...] work and accordingly is steppi[ng up its] programme to provide such p[laces for] further study outside factories an[d work]shops.

Initial preparations for this [have al]ready been made by the Eco[nomic] Affairs Ministry.

The Federal Labour Office will [...] about eighty million Marks in the [form of] loans and subsidies for this purpo[se but] in so doing it will by no mea[ns have] exhausted all possibilities.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine [Zeitung] für Deutschland, 16 Ap[ril ...])

Foreign workers

For every unemployed worker [in the] Federal Republic there were [more] than three situations vacant in Ma[rch this] year. The figure for unemplo[yed ...] 206,500, was four per cent highe[r than] twelve months ago.

At the same time the numb[er of] *Gastarbeiter* (foreign workers) [in the] Federal Republic passed the two [million] mark. About one quarter of [the for]eign workers is women. The g[reatest] number of workers in the Federal [Re]public under the *Gastarbeit* sch[eme] comes from Yugoslavia.

According to the Ifo statistics or[ganisa]tion based in Munich the numb[er of] foreigners coming to work in this [...] will probably increase at a far slo[wer rate] this year than in the past.

(DIE ZEIT, 23 April [...])

Workers' choice

A survey conducted by the F[...] Institute of Tübingen shows that [...] per cent of all workers would forego wa[ge] increases in favour of stable prices. T[he] poll was conducted among 2,000 wo[rk]ers.

The pollsters are surprised by [the] results of their survey. "We have [not] had such a high figure during th[e past] eight years," they state.

In September 1970 a total of 71 [per] cent of workers and in March 1969 [...] per cent said that they would not des[ire] higher wages or salaries if prices [were] kept down.

Only five per cent of the interv[iewed] sample said that they wanted [an im]mediate rise. Eight per cent belie[ved] there was a connection between th[e wage] and price spiral but did not expre[ss an] opinion. (WELT am SONNTAG, 2 Ma[y ...])

Safety measures

A government report has stated [that] more attention should be p[aid to] accident prevention on the factor[y floor]. An extension of the medical [...] available at work and increased [safety] measures should help cut the numb[er of] working hours lost by industrial [acci]dents.

In a Bill now being drawn up by [the] Labour Ministry industrial concerns [will] be obliged to employ factory doctors [and] safety experts. Medical centres cat[ering] for a number of concerns will also [be] possible. (Handelsblatt, 21 April [...])

■ SCIENCE

Sonic waves shatter gallstones

Gallstones are becoming more and more common and doctors have long been looking for a way to remove these and other stones without resorting to surgical operation.

Russian researchers have shattered gallstones with five thousand volt shocks at a particular frequency. A team at the Max Planck Society in Volksdorf, Hamburg, has been trying to destroy gallstones by chemical treatment. Success of course depends on their biochemical make-up.

A new method now seems to have been found. Dr Gasteyer, the head physician of the urological department of Frankfurt's Nordwest hospital, destroys the stones with ultra sonic waves.

Dr Gasteyer has described his method as ultra sonic lithotripsy. It has already been used at hospitals and has proved completely safe. It will probably be used in the foreseeable future by urologists in their practice.

The equipment developed for this purpose can be combined with the normal instruments used in urological examinations.

An ultra sonic wave transformer run by a high frequency generator destroys the stones in the bladder at about 20,000 to 28,000 Hertz. The operation can be carried out without a general anaesthetic. A local anaesthetic is all that is needed.

The time needed for treatment depends on the size and composition of the stone. It can sometimes be removed in a matter of seconds. Other stones demand anything up to eighteen minutes.

Even when the probe used to destroy the stones touches the bladder wall there is no danger of complications. Hospital experiments in Frankfurt have shown this to be the case.

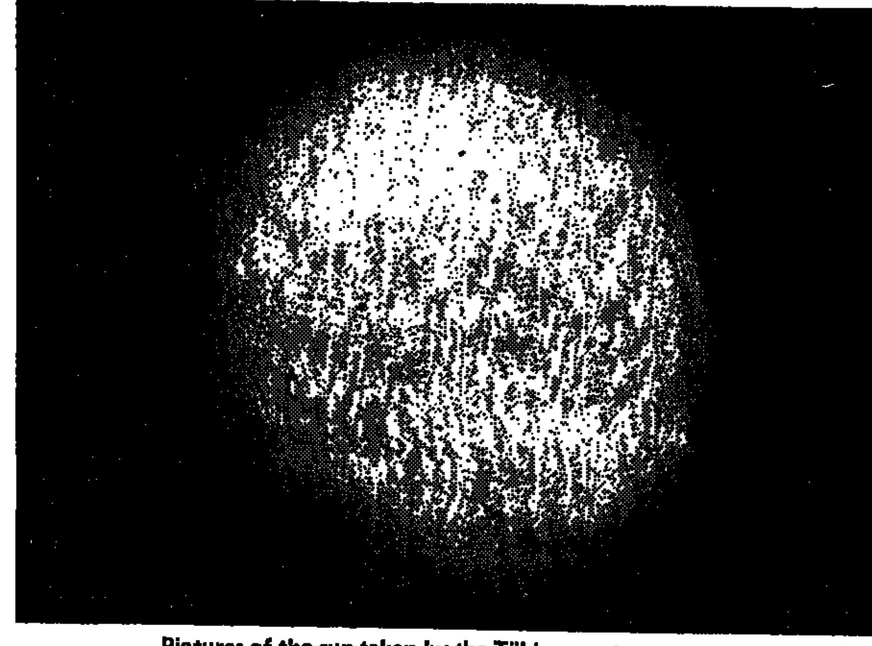
At present Dr Gasteyer is concentrating on bladderstones but he is certain that the method will also be used to remove other stones. He doubts whether it will ever be used to remove renal stones however.

But this does not entail any real limitation on his method as the stones are formed in the kidney but are often passed on through the ureter to the bladder.

This is dangerous and particularly painful when the stone tries to force its way through the relatively narrow ureter but cannot reach the bladder because of its size.

Wolfgang Bartsch/PAM

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 May 1971)



Pictures of the sun taken by the Tübingen astronomy team
(Photo: Astronomisches Institut der Universität Tübingen)

Tübingen participates in successful solar research project

Frankfurter Allgemeine

A Skylark research rocket launched by the European Space Research Organisation in Sardinia has enabled scientists to take excellent photographs of the sun.

Among bodies participating in the project was the Extraterrestrial Physics department of Tübingen University's Astronomy Department.

The pictures of the sun were taken both photographically and electronically from a height of about ninety miles as the X-rays used in the project cannot penetrate the Earth's atmosphere.

Fresnel zone lenses were used. New systems of zone lenses and zone rings developed by Tübingen University's Astronomy Department were also used for the first time in this experiment.

The experimental capsule was stabilised every two hundred seconds or so in all three spatial axes during the time of exposure and turned towards the sun.

The exposed X-ray films had to picked up in the Mediterranean where the experimental capsule landed by parachute according to plan. A patrol plane located the position of the capsule as it landed.

While the rocket was still in flight the Tübingen team were at the starting position taking further pictures of the sun through a special H Alpha telescope provided by Zeiss of Oberkochen.

Observations were also carried out at the solar observatory of Freiburg's Fraunhofer Institute at Anacapri.

The experiments were intended primarily to investigate the inner atmosphere of the sun by comparing the pictures obtained by radiographic, normal and X-ray photography.

During the Tübingen experiment the sun was observed for the first time simultaneously on five different wavelengths between 8 and 304 Angström units.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 April 1971)

Police test new breathalyser

Discussions on a better method to calculate the amount of alcohol in the blood of drivers suspected of driving under the influence of drink seem to have taken a new turn.

Drägerwerke of Lübeck, the firm that also produces the normal breathalyser, has developed a more refined method that should enable police to obtain more accurate measurements.

The new breathalyser is now being tested by local politicians in Hamburg. They went to Lübeck to see the new method and bronght a few of the new breathalysers back with them to Hamburg for trial use at two of the police stations in the city.

The new breathalysers are longer and thinner and have a more accurate scale than the ones now in use. The advantage is that the scale is larger and a more accurate reading can be obtained.

But the equipment going with the breathalyser must be changed. Nobody would have lungs strong enough to blow a litre of air through the tube into the plastic bag attached.

In future drivers under suspicion will be asked to breathe directly into the bag that will then be sealed by a glass tap.

The tube will then be attached and the air in the bag sucked into it through a vacuum pump. As compressed air will be needed this equipment is only suitable for use at police stations and not on the scene of the offence.

Equipping a police station with this equipment would cost about 300 Marks. Each tube would cost about 1.75 Marks.

The normal breathalyser will still be used to test drivers when stopped on the road. If the reaction of the chemicals is positive the driver could be taken to the nearest police station and asked to undergo a test with the new equipment.

(DIE WELT, 23 April 1971)

Oxygen shortage affects large industrial areas

The oxygen on our planet is starting to run out. All combustion processes involving biological and fossil material such as coal, oil, wood, peat, earth gas and similar substances and consuming a lot of oxygen must be critically examined and biological fuel must be largely conserved.

More green spaces must be set up in the middle of conurbations and large woods on the outskirts conserved or planted in order to increase oxygen supply.

These demands that sound rather utopian at first hearing were made by Professor Werner Thorn, head of the biochemical department of the Hamburg University's Department of Organic Chemistry. He was addressing a congress of pollution and conservation specialists in Essen.

Professor Thorn backed his demands with figures. Photosynthesis, the process by which plants consume carbon dioxide and produce oxygen, still provides some forty million million kilograms of oxygen a year over the land masses.

But humans and animals consume seventeen million million kilograms a year in order to live and in the United States alone 4.4 million kilograms a year are needed for the technical combustion of fossil fuels.

When note is also taken of the oxygen needed in climatic and other geochemical processes, it will be seen that photosynthesis can only supply about half the necessary oxygen in highly industrialised areas.

Oxygen is fast running out in these areas. "It is only the wind that protects us from serious damage in cities and industrial centres," Professor Thorn comments.

Some uncertain quantities are included in the Professor's calculations but if his figures are broadly correct this would be one more reason to encourage the exploitation of nuclear energy.

But sensible use is not made of other biological material, Thorn claimed. The effluent from sewerage works contributes to pollution today but if combined with other waste products such as acids could be made into a valuable fertiliser.

(DIE WELT, 3 May 1971)

Radio waves help scientists trace fish movements

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Marine biologists plan to extend their knowledge of the behaviour patterns of marine fauna by attaching ultra sound wave mini-transmitters to fish and lobsters.

From September the Heligoland Biological Institute will be using ultra high frequency transmitters and receivers enabling scientists to follow the course of individual creatures.

The Volkswagen Foundation has made a grant of ninety thousand Marks towards the Heligoland research project.

Scientists are mainly interested in any regular patterns to be found in the movement and migration of fish. Their studies could later prove useful to the fishing industry.

Eels and lobsters will be used first for these experiments. Later cod will be observed with the aid of the mini-transmitters.

After a fish has been equipped with the transmitter it will be dropped into the sea by a research ship of the Biological Institute that will also be carrying the necessary receiver.

The ship will have to follow the fish everywhere it goes as the transmission signals do not exceed 300 metres. Greater power would be needed to increase the range.

But that would mean that the transmitters would have to be enlarged and would then be too heavy for the fish. The mini-transmitters now being used are six centimetres long and one centimetre in diameter.

Fish movements have been traced this way before but the Heligoland institute's method is much improved. "Our equipment is unique," stated Dr Tesch, head of the survey.

The advantage of the new method is that fish dropped by the research ship indicate the direction they take via the radio signals they transmit. Previous equipment has only been able to locate the position the fish was in when the signal was transmitted.

Jörn Krause

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 May 1971)



■ FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Five suggestions for solving EEC monetary crisis

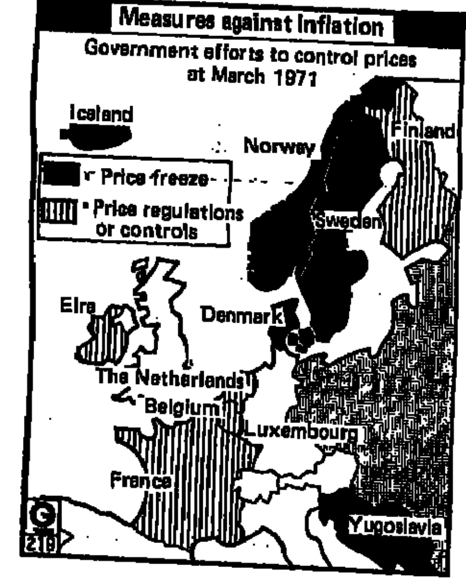
The turbulent state of the monetary scene is being observed with great interest and concern by people in this country, who feel caught up in the financial difficulties at present facing Europe and America. Opinions about the state of affairs are strongly divided.

For many people, of course, the situation is totally bewildering. They do not understand what is wrong and are puzzled by one suggestion to remedy matters as much as by another.

The fact is that none of the suggestions that have been put forward are totally convincing. That is not to say that there has been a lack of expert knowledge, intelligence, clear-sightedness or imagination. It is simply that much of what has been suggested cannot be carried out.

A free enterprise economy, like a free man, can get into a situation where there are ways out, but no way that is politically ideal and which will not come under attack.

As this newspaper said on 4 May, "there are in politics as well as in economic affairs policy situations that are marked out by the fact that they call for something to be done, although there are strong objections to all the various steps that can be taken, with the result that no



measure can be undertaken with the utmost confidence."

This statement must be repeated again to underline the seriousness of the situation and to force home the point that there is going to be no pat solution to the present currency troubles.

What opportunities still remain to get Europe and the dollar out of this mess? The situation can be summed up as follows in a simplified — and therefore easily attacked — form:

1) The dollar could be devalued. This presents technical difficulties. The dollar is a soft currency and part of the whole Western monetary system. The currency exchange rates of other Western countries are expressed in relation to the dollar and via the dollar to gold. The dollar, if it is devalued, must be devalued in relation to gold. That is to say the price of gold must be upvalued.

But if this were done all other currencies would be devalued in relation to gold and the relationship between the dollar and other currencies would be the same as before. An alteration of parities is only possible as the result of international concerted action through which the most important currency parities would have to be fixed anew.

In every respect — particularly in respect of international political relationships — it is highly unlikely that the United States would even dream for one moment of devaluing the dollar even though dollar exports are one of the major causes of the general inflationary trend in Europe.

2) The countries of the European Economic Community could jointly revalue their currencies in relationship to the dollar. This would be a good solution, especially if countries outside the Common Market were to go along with it. If this happened the Federal Republic would not be hindered from the point of view of competitiveness with these countries, which are for the most part some of our most important trading partners. The countries in question are Switzerland, Benelux, Austria and (with a big question mark) Japan.

These countries are also suffering from the worldwide inflation and have a legitimate interest in protecting themselves from it and enough economic strength to go about doing so.

This country's major trading partner (from the point of view of exports and imports), namely France, would not be able to go along with this, however. And in Italy there would certainly be greater readiness to embark on an associate link with such a "stability bloc". But the domestic difficulties in the country are so great that it could not be expected to take this step without further ado.

Come what may Britain will stand to one side and hope to be able to improve its position of competitiveness internationally as a result of the steps enforced on other countries. (In the long run this will prove to be a vain hope.)

3) The Federal Republic could go it alone in revaluing the Mark. One factor that speaks out against this move is that on this occasion, unlike in 1961 and 1969 when the Mark was revalued before, there is not a discrepancy in value between our currency and that of the majority of European countries.

It would be hard to say that officially the Mark is as undervalued as it was on those two occasions without a shadow of doubt. In the past twelve months we have experienced imported inflation in this country, the like of which we have never seen before. This has been aggravated by unbridled wage and salary increases and decisions on public spending which have not been well conceived with a view to the stage of the economic cycle in which we have found ourselves.

Even the top names in industrial circles have complained of a worrying drop in incoming contracts.

In addition to this, revaluation of the Mark on its own would once again raise the ticklish problem of agriculture prices in the European Economic Community.

The mechanics of the agricultural setup in Europe mean that as a result of the "green dollar" system whenever the Mark is revalued prices for Federal Republic agricultural produce go down and adjustments have to be made by means of subsidies.

4) The Federal Republic could float the Mark. At the moment all the arguments would appear to be opposed to this manoeuvre if the European Economic Community is to be taken into consideration. The rules of the agricultural market practically exclude floating currencies. If this step were to be taken it would have to be done in conjunction with a suspension of the Community agricultural market. This would mean that there would no longer be a fixed price for corn and the individual countries would be on their own to make the most of the advantages or ride the disadvantages of currency exchange freedom.

This is politics at a very high level. Italy and even more so France have never let anyone doubt that they see a communal agricultural policy as the heart and soul of the EEC. It is not necessary to expound here the basic pros and cons of floating currencies.

The economics institutes which have

The dollar flood
From America during 1970
10.7 milliard dollars
1970 inflow figures (in milliard dollars)
Federal Re[public]
Switzerland +0.7
France +1.1
Benelux +1.2
Japan +1.2
Canada
G 257

suggested floating currencies and thus "solved the monetary crisis" have probably been working on the a[ssump]tion that this dramatic detour would lead us away from the inflationary road back to a new stabilisation policy and that the same would apply for [our] economic partners.

5) The Federal Republic could [close] the market in foreign exchange. This would make it possible to stop the [flow] of hot money from abroad wh[ich is] disrupting every attempt to resto[re sta]bility to the Mark. This could be [done in] order to play for time until there [had] been some decision on what coop[erative] measures could be taken by [the] countries involved.

The danger lies in the actual temporal duration of such measures. [With] its policy of allowing free scope [for] monies coming into the country [and] Marks being spent abroad the Fe[deral] Republic has achieved great success [for] itself and contributed to free [inter]national trade as a whole. To give [up] these principles takes some justifying; the situation must be truly extraordi[nary] before we do so.

Jürgen Ei[...]

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 May 1971)

Four-power talks and Berlin's economic future

After years of relative quiet Berlin is once again caught in the crossfire of international politics. The economic development of the divided city was always under pressure from the overall political climate and outside economic ups and downs.

Nevertheless it has always been possible for Berlin to achieve economic expansion confounding the Khrushchev ultimatum, the building of the Wall and the interference with traffic to the city from the Federal Republic. Will it be possible for the city to do so again this time?

Companies based in Berlin are viewing the Four-Power talks on Berlin as an opportunity to safeguard access routes once and for all and to make life more pleasant for the people who live there.

On the other hand they are concerned about the hectic nature of the talks and fear that unjustified concessions might be made and politically speaking there may be some advance payments.

In addition contradictory statements from politicians of the government coalition have caused some irritation.

Berlin's economy faces the discussions about the withdrawal of the Federal presence in the city without comprehension.

The economic situation is determined mainly, however, by the developments in the industrial sector of the economy in the Federal Republic.

Berlin's economy has just experienced three years of booming business which have helped to consolidate the economic foundations of the economy and has broadened them.

Presumably industrial concerns will invest about one thousand million Marks again this year since the urge towards competitiveness forces them to take rationalisation measures.

In ten years Berlin has been able to double its gross industrial product, while industrial turnover has increased by more than fifty per cent to 15.6 milliard Marks despite the sharp decline in the number of working people in the city.

Another factor that is no less important than these considerations is that the quality and efficiency of plant in Berlin has increased considerably since 1961. Many concerns have installed modern manufacturing equipment in their Berlin branches in the past few years.

In addition to all this the Berlin senate recently published a progress report on the success of industrialisation measures in Berlin. Since 1961 no less than 145 companies employing 15,000 workers have moved into Berlin. Needless to say these have helped tremendously to build up the industrial complex of the city.

Of course the geographical situation of Berlin is just as immutable as the structure of its population. These economic realities are hardly changed at all by politics and industrial activity.

Factors of this kind are inhibiting to economic growth in the long term. But the Senate already has plans for ten new, large industrial areas in Berlin. In addition to this there are the possibilities for extensions to the industrial areas that have already been built up.

Berlin cannot give up its remain[ing] areas within the city confines, how[ever,] and this imposes severe limitations [on the] area available for expanding indus[trial] sites.

Berlin still suffers from the high averag[e] age of its population. Each year ma[ny] able-bodied workers are lost to the ci[ty] and the number of people who immigra[te] to the city to take up jobs does not ma[ke] up for this.

Since 1969, in fact, the number [of] people who have been employed [in] industry in Berlin has increased, but [this] has been because of the emigration [of] workmen from the Federal Republic [and] from other countries.

Last year about 36,000 West Ger[man] workmen (Twenty per cent more th[an] the previous year) moved to Berlin. [In] addition to this the number of Gast[arbei]ter (Foreign workers) in the city [in]creased from 45,000 to 67,000. There [are] no statistics available for the number [of] workers from the Federal Republic [who] returned.

Estimates are, however, that forty [per] cent of those who moved to [Berlin] became resident. This is a very impor[tant] figure for the balance of the popu[lation] in West Berlin.

According to the chamber of trade [and] commerce the degree of emigration [and] immigration will determine the producti[vity] and the growth of the Berlin econo[my] for years to come. Unless there [are] replenishments from outside to the [la]bour force in the city the number [of] people actively employed there will [de]crease by 1.2 per cent each year. By 19[..] this would mean that the number [of]

Continued on page 11

Continued from page 10

people working in Berlin would have been cut by 100,000 to 750,000.

It is especially in the industrial sector that an influx of workers is essential if the growth rate of the Berlin economy is not to be slackened. At the moment there are 50,000 fewer industrial workers in Berlin than there were in 1961.

According to statistics it will not be possible for Berlin to reckon on a more constructive population balance before 1980.

Occasionally the problem of the make-up of the population in Berlin makes commentators on the state of the city indulge in spectacular prophecies about the future. But by and large these commentators overlook the important fact that these statistics have been common knowledge for some time.

Furthermore what can be expected from a city that has had to survive in a divided state and cut off from its hinterland for 25 years? Despite the difficult situation of the city politically and economically it has been able to maintain its population level fairly intact for well [over] two decades.

Peter Weertz

(DIE WELT, 7 May 1971)

■ BUSINESS

Pharmaceuticals industry tries to make sense of the drugs mess

[D]iscussions on the possible side-effects of medicines and drugs have for [a lo]ng time been permeated with more [em]otion and agitation than objectivity. [Th]is does not absolve several members of [the] pharmaceuticals industry, the medical [pro]fession and publicists.

[Ac]cording to the point of view taken [by] the person launching the attack or [adm]inistering the defence there has been [exa]ggeration, distortion and trivial at[ti]tudes.

As the outcome of long polemical debates and arguments a more matter-of-fact era seems to have dawned after an educational process that was not always easy.

This, at any rate, has been the impression gained at a discussion on the side-effects of medicaments during the third Diagnostic Medicine Week in Munich.

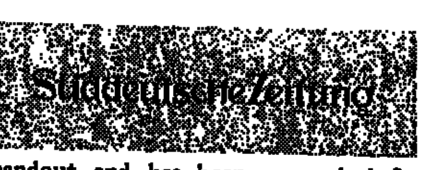
Meantime the world has been going around that our legislation controlling medicaments and dating from 1961 is full of holes. A large section of the drug manufacturing industry has already drawn the consequences of this, like it or not.

The industry has been carrying out checks and tests that are in no way prescribed by the law as it stands at present and in its advertising it has been giving out warnings about possible side-effects.

A start was made in this direction among subsidiary companies of American concerns who have realised that it is not worthwhile to kick against the pricks of a development that cannot be countered or to bury their heads in the sand.

The criticism that has been expressed by the general public and several doctors as well has served as a non-too-subtle hint of stronger regulations to come and has contributed to a situation in this country where the less obvious areas of the medical business, testing, authorisation, proof of effectiveness, side-effects, advertising and finally handling of the drugs will be subject to tighter and better controls.

One symptom of this was shown recently for instance in the *Deutsches Ärzteblatt* (German Medical Journal), the official organ of the Federal doctors' association, which has for some time been accused of being merely a publicity



handout and has been reproached for being dependent on the pharmaceuticals industry with this concealed advertising.

As a consequence of this criticism the publishers put pressure on their advertisers to publish side-effects in their insertions and make their advertisements much more matter-of-fact as a whole.

Shortly afterwards thirteen per cent of the advertisements in this publication had submitted to this pressure. Today the figure has already climbed to 35 per cent.

Those who have not yet taken any action are to be taken to task by the editors who will mention that certain advertisements have not conformed to the requirements.

The so-called "red list", the catalogue of pharmaceutical products manufactured by companies in the Federal Pharmaceuticals Industry Association and published by them, has for a long time been vexatious for doctors.

This contained an alphabetical list of branded drugs and explained the *Indikationen*, curative effects claimed, but made no mention of side-effects. And many of these *Indikationen* came from the realms of fantasy rather than cool medical fact.

The Industry Association has had some difficulty in obtaining redress. Apart from the major research and development companies in this organisation there are a number of small companies making a living out of by-products and patent medicines. If our medicaments market is to become more of an open house many companies will be left along the way and there is nothing the Federal Pharmaceuticals Industry Association can do about it.

Drugs and medicines are commodities of a very special kind, commodities used to make sick people better again, but also commodities with which money can be earnt.

The first criterion is that the drug should work. The second criterion is self-evident and goes without saying in a society that is geared to profit making. Amid all the polemics and controversies the impression is sometimes given that it is something indecent to earn money by marketing drugs.

Accounts have been drawn up that are filled with inaccurate renderings of the links between production and manufacturing costs on the one side and the selling price and expenditure on advertising on the other.

The fact is that the pharmaceuticals industry research work — and not all companies that claim to be involved in research and development really are — makes up a considerable part of the industry's turnover. Mention has been made of a figure of twelve per cent.

Another fact is that it is in the main the profit-motivated pharmaceuticals industry that has brought out the drugs without which doctors cannot treat the chronic sick.

Enlightened firms are no longer putting the lion's share of their advertising budget is misleading advertising, but are launching into responsible campaigns for the dissemination of matter-of-fact information and helping to bring doctors up to date.

The diagnostic medicine meeting in Munich with its courses and seminars is a good example of this.

One positive outcome of the Contergan (Thalidomide) trial is being experienced today in that no firm can now afford to cover up for itself and sweep anything under the carpet. As soon as new side-effects of any medicament become known they must be published.

Action must be taken immediately, according to Professor Joseph Stockhausen, speaking on behalf of the Federal Medical Association. Doctors must be aware of possible side-effects, even if they are just slight suspicions, long before scientific investigations have to be carried out.

Pharmaceuticals firms are already well prepared for fail-safe methods and often they give the go-by to a preparation on which the slightest shadow of doubt has been cast.

This is a development which must be welcomed to a certain extent. But it does have its problem side. Instead of important new drug treatments coming on to the markets to attack previously incurable diseases we are getting more and more unimportant variants of the same old medicines.

Of 1,500 preparations vaunted as being "new" only about thirty revolutionary new treatments are patented each year in the Federal Republic, according to Herr Stockhausen, and it is by no means sure that these lead to real therapeutic progress.

Wilhelm Girstenbrey

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 May 1971)

Plans to give the tin can a brighter public image

New products nowadays, whether ready for the consumer or further back along the production line, reach the market without being presented in some kind of packaging. There seems to be no sign of this trend changing, either.

Packaging is a growth industry. Although all packaging materials have their part to play in increasing sales, the share of the market held by each individual type of packaging material is developing along widely different lines.

Plastics, a problem-child because they are so difficult to dispose of and create pollution, increased their share of the market from eleven per cent to twenty per cent between 1960 and 1970. Traditional wrapping materials, paper, cardboard and tin lost out.

Nevertheless, although the share of the market held by tin has dropped in those ten years the amount produced per annum went up from 400,000 tons to 600,000 tons.

Despite this considerable expansion in the industry manufacturers of tin for tin cans saw the need to protect themselves against possible negative trends.

Last year they set up an information centre for the canning industry in Düsseldorf. It is the duty of this new organisation to inform people in the industry, canners and the consuming public of the advantages of tin. This will be done by means of advertising ventures and public relations work.

Canning-tin is, from the technological point of view, a finely beaten metal of soft steel, rolled thinner than half a millimetre with its outer surfaces coated with tin to protect it from corrosion. This is what is generally known as a "tin" can.

In recent years tin cans have had their image dented, particularly in the Federal Republic. It has been really hard hit by the publicity campaign of glass manufacturers, who boasted that anything packed in their material must be of top quality because the purchaser could *see* what he was getting. By implication tinned goods are a pig in a poke.

So the canning trade's publicity campaign for 1971 has to aim to explode this theory, which the industry claims is prejudiced. But the top priority in the million-Mark-plus campaign is to give tin the image of a branded article in the public eye.

The groups that the industry will aim at are manufacturers of food and titbits, aerosols, paints and lacquers, medicines, chemicals, oils and household products. Advertisements will appear in trade papers, consumer publications and in the more influential daily and weekly economics journals.

As a matter of fact tin-can manufacturers have several advantages to offer their customers, which their competitors cannot always offer. For instance it is possible to print on to tin cans, stacking and storing is simple and stacked tins do not tend to lose their shape. Furthermore with more and more attention being paid all the time to environmantal protection tin has a great advantage in that it can be removed from garbage, melted down and used again.

One snag with tin is that it works out dearer than other packaging materials with the exception of aluminium;

For this reason the canning industry has decided not to base its campaign on an attack against competitors.

One example of an advertisement appearing in the quality press is: "Those who demand a solo risk losing their voice." So the market strategy of tin is to join in the "choir". Where it is suitable tin will go along with aluminium, glass, plastics and cardboard.

An opportunity is on offer for tin as tops to bottles and jars. But it seems likely that tin will have an even greater future in combination with other materials.

Just how fat the developments on the packaging market can be affected by a publicity campaign no one in Düsseldorf is quite sure. For although the groups at which the publicity is to be aimed are well-defined they are not the kind that are easily reachable by advertising.

Tin advertisers, too, have to cope with the problem that affects most manufacturers of items that are far removed from the consumer market, in that they are having to speak not to their customers, but to their customers' customers!

With a comparatively small budget there is the danger that, if they attempt to speak to all those in the group they are aiming at, the intensity of the advertising campaign will not be sufficient.

Nevertheless the canning industry seems to have solved this problem for itself, mainly because its agency — the advertisements have been designed by Studio 64 in Hattingen — took the trouble to design advertisements that were suitable for the media in question.

Adverts in the quality newspapers, although not covering many column-inches, are eye-catching in the extreme.

Adverts in trade papers are by and large conventional, but this can be a successful line to adopt.

(DIE WELT, 3 May 1971)

■ TRANSPORT

Increased interest for high speed rail systems

Trains travelling fifteen to twenty-five feet above the ground at speeds of up to 375 miles an hour are no longer a product of the imagination. A solution to the problem of high-speed rail travel was recently unveiled in Munich by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB), the aerospace consortium, to an audience including Federal Transport Minister Georg Leber.

Herr Leber himself was at the controls of the railcar as it sped along the test track at Ottobrunn, near the Bavarian capital. High-speed rail, based on a system of magnetic fields, is intended to bridge the gap between conventional railway services and domestic air services and help to relieve the burden of private traffic on the country's trunk road network.

The system was commissioned by the Ministry of Transport two years ago.

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

What the Ministry wanted was an overland transport system linking the city centres of Munich and Hamburg and capable of competing with current air services in respect of time, comfort and cost.

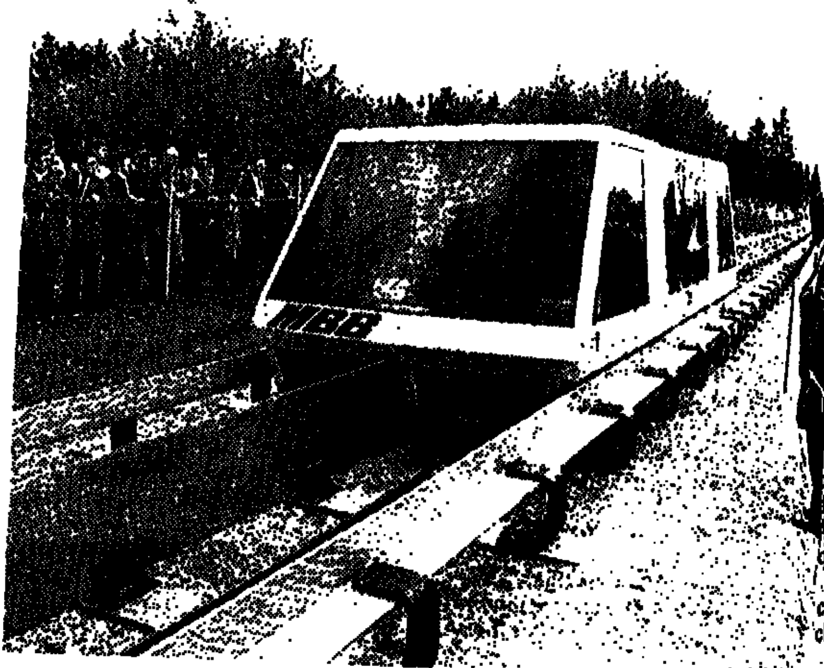
If the ideas of MBB technicians are put into practice the combination of environmentally-sound, noiseless magnetic suspension engineering and exhaust-free electric linear induction engines will cover the 500 miles between Munich and Hamburg in two hours. A development of this magnitude would, as Herr Leber put it, take the country up to the turn of the century.

Magnetic field transport, developed by MBB with the support of the Ministries of Research and Transport, has much in common with the Transrapid, unveiled by Krauss-Maffei last October.

MBB have made more progress than Krauss-Maffei, though, having reached the prototype, not merely the mock-up stage. They have also decided once and for all in favour of magnetic field technology, whereas Krauss-Maffei, also of Munich, are still considering a hovercraft alternative. The MBB prototype is propelled, like the Krauss-Maffei system, by a specially developed linear induction motor.

It was a stirring sight to watch the 11,440-lb railcar speed along the 2,000-ft track at roughly thirty miles an hour and glide a fraction of an inch above the track in the process.

Little information about the economics of the project was forthcoming but it is known that in France, where a similar high-speed system based on the hovercraft principle is under development, a kilometre of track is expected to cost 1.8 million francs. Krauss-Maffei expect each train to have a passenger capacity of between 1,500 and 2,020.



The new Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm railcar that can achieve speeds of 375mph (Pho

Once the MBB prototype has successfully undergone trials high-speed rail project engineers will be working out details of permanent way between Munich and Hamburg via Frankfurt and Cologne, track capable of handling private cars and heavy goods vehicles too.

The project is a joint undertaking sponsored by Deutsche Bundesbahn, the Federal railways, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and Strabag, the Cologne civil engineers.

A high-speed transport system of this kind cannot come to an end at frontiers, Herr Leber noted. He called for the establishment of a European body to supervise development of up-to-the-minute transport systems of this kind. A transport system based on the hovercraft principle is under development in Britain too.

Over the next few years research must be integrated and agreement reached on one principle. If work on the MBB project is continued without interruption high-speed rail could be operational by the early eighties.

So far five million Marks have been invested in the MBB system, one million by the firm and the remainder by the Ministries of Scientific Research and Transport.

Gerhard Wagner

(Handelsblatt, 7 May 1971)

Women drivers analysed

Not one person in two in this country holds a driving-licence, according to a survey conducted by the Allensbach Institute of Demoscopy. Of the 47 per cent who do roughly two thirds (31 per cent) drive daily or at least every other day and so contribute towards traffic congestion.

Fifty-nine per cent of licence-holders questioned admitted to having contravened traffic regulations and more than a quarter of them have been booked more than three times.

Women drivers come off a little better than their menfolk. While seventy per cent of the men had been booked for traffic offences at some time or other only forty per cent of the women had been.

Habitual offenders, as it were, account for eighteen per cent of the men but only seven per cent of the women. Admittedly, only 23 per cent of regular drivers are women.

(DIE ZEIT, 23 April 1971)

Proposals to test drivers every two years

Driving-licences in this country have always been valid for life and needed neither renewal nor periodic refresher courses. From time to time both ideas, not to mention a medical, are topical but a change has probably never been more in the offing than it is at the moment.

The Ministry of Transport has commissioned a medical report in connection with the proposal to subject not only vehicles but also drivers to periodic tests.

Before submitting proposals to the Cabinet Minister Georg Leber would like to be sure of sound scientific backing.

How right he is to exercise caution. Driving-licences are sacrosanct. Any changes in either the test or the licence's subsequent validity are bound to give rise to heated debate.

Even old people seem to find it difficult to part company with their licences. Very few are surrendered voluntarily. Not to hold a driving-licence is a negative status symbol for dyed-in-the-wool snobs only, people who let their girlfriends drive their sports cars and prefer to walk themselves.

Walking is good for health and health is the kingpin of the consideration that is being given to the subject. It is hoped to eliminate a certain amount of uncertainty about road-users.

It will, however, be extremely difficult to arrive at generally valid criteria. Vision is probably the only factor where generally agreed minimum levels can be specified.

How far is the government to go and how far can it go in view of the time, cost and manpower medical checks will involve? Are periodic medicals to be made mandatory from a certain age on?

This would only affect certain categories of licence-holders, both age- and healthwise. How can the hazard represented by younger, psychically disturbed motorists be eliminated or reduced?

Published American research indicates that younger drivers include a fair number of safety risks and ought on no account to be excluded from tests. But how on earth are they to be singled out from the millions of people who already hold licences?

The principle of equality must at all costs be maintained. This precludes discrimination against elderly motorists, the over-65s, for instance. It is difficult enough to draw a line in respect of age-limits as it is.

Herr Leber would do well to commission reports from other than medical men. Even if the panel of doctors come to definite conclusions the problem is by no means exclusively a medical one.

Accident research must be improved and an attempt made to determine to what extent ill health plays a part and to establish the relationship between what is now classed as human error and other factors such as vehicle and road safety.

Last but not least this proposal must not be allowed to relegate the costly safety car project to the background. The existing tendency to declare the driver to be the main safety risk is a far too easy way out.

Dieter Tasch

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 April 1971)

Unleaded petrol would not cost much more

Research scientists at Aachen ...nical University have devel... petrol mixture more efficient th... ventional brands and causing le... mospheric pollution via exhaust f... too.

In a project commissioned by the ... of North Rhine-Westphalia they ... proved that petrol does not need ... leaded to prevent pinking.

Twenty per cent of methyl alcoh... way of an additive not only has ... effect, it also boosts the efficiency ... mixture.

They have also discovered that ... methyl alcohol is quite adequate as a ... All that is needed is a slight incre... the size of the carburettor nozzles.

The advantage of methyl alcoh... fuel rather than a mixture of ... alcohol and gasoline is that exhaust ... would be even less noxious and ... eliminate the dispersion of possib... cerogenous substances such as ... prene.

There are two snags, however. ... alcohol, or methanole, is a powerful toxi... and most expensive. It has to be methy... lated and tinted so that no one will dri... it by mistake.

Nuclear scientists at Jülich atomic ... search centre reckon they can manufa... ture methanole more cheaply than is ... present commercially possible but ... then the new additive would make p... two or three pfennigs a litre dearer.

The advantage of unleaded petrol ... obvious, though. Year by year mo... vehicles in this country emit 7,000 t... of lead at breathing-level and the amo... of lead in petrol is steadily being boo... by manufacturers. Since 1966 leading ... increased by a quarter.

Medical checks of Frankfurt ... drivers, who are continually on the ... in urban traffic, have revealed that ... than fifteen per cent of them have fa... foul of lead poisoning to such an ex... that their health has been perman... impaired as a result.

In Bonn the Ministry of the Interior ... adopted a wait-and-see attitude ... sponse to the Aachen results. ... Schmülling, chief Ministry spok... comments that "details ought ... reaching us any day now" and ... willing to comment beforehand.

He adds that the government ... drafted a Bill that will give manufactu... five years to reduce the amount of lead ... petrol to a minimum. The Bundesrat, ... country's Upper House, would like ... deadline to be reduced from five years ... three.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 May 19...)

■ AVIATION

Vertical take off commission publishes report

...wo major manufacturers are having to join forces with a small firm in order ...each home base. This, in words of one ...able, is the upshot of the government-...missioned survey conducted since ...uary 1969 by the aerospace technology ...dination commitee on the military ... civil aspect of domestic vertical ...off projects.

... competition for the best VTOL ...n the two big boys, Vereinigte ...ugwerke (VFW) and Messer...itt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB), who be...en them control roughly eighty per ...t of the home market, have lost out to ...rnier.

...e report of the commission, chaired by Professor Karl Thalau of Munich, ...oes not say so in as many words. ...ording to the report all three have ...ualified, as it were.

At the same time it recommends concentration on a single project, concluding that "all firms concerned will

DIE ZEIT

have to agree to join forces." There is no point in "continuing to advocate differing concepts, the firms in question submitting two versions themselves in two cases."

The Thalau Commission may not be stating its conclusion directly but months ago the news was leaked that Dornier's vertical take-off project had been rated best.

The others had threatened to publish counter-claims if the commission were to release details of its assessment, though, and it was decided to avert open controversy between the three manufacturers as to the best design.

Yet as long ago as the middle of last year it was clear that the Dornier 231 was considered to be the best design. It was awarded 72 out of a possible hundred points in the commission's assessment of its technological potential.

In civil aviation the development of VTOL aircraft would seem to be an absolute necessity if future transport problems are to be solved. Vertical take-off jets can make do with such short runways that they seem best suited for short-haul inter-city traffic.

VTOL technology is termed a revolution in civil aviation in the report. Vertical take-off airliner development is "one of the major tasks facing aviation, comparable with the introduction of jets. What is more, it is one of the few sectors in which the home industry stands a chance of being competitive."

Professor Otto Lutz of Brunswick Technical University, for instance, sees nothing unrealistic about the idea of passengers transferring from the central railway station to a hundred-seater VTOL jet via an elevator and then flying from the centre of Cologne, say, to the centre of Frankfurt.

The time is not even far off when this idea could be put into practice. According to the members of the commission so much progress has been made on the technical details that combined rail and air terminals in city centres could be in operation by the early eighties.

The Ministry of Defence has already invested 2,000 million Marks in preliminary work and prototype construction for military purposes. Military projects have been postponed for tactical reasons but America's Nasa has now also inaugurated a VTOL research programme.

The three domestic manufacturers are, then, to join forces and the commission is also thinking in terms of other European manufacturers joining in (the engine, for instance, is to be developed by Rolls Royce).

Other individual problems remain to be solved. Since inter-city airports will be in built-up areas something, for instance, will have to be done about the noise.

And even if problems of this kind are solved route plans have yet to be drafted, the infra-structure of rail-air traffic has yet to be planned and final estimates of research and development costs have yet to be made. Development for civil aviation purposes, it is reckoned, will cost somewhere in the region of 2,000 million Marks.

At the Dornier works in Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance the project accountants are thinking in terms of a selling price of thirty million Marks and a run of 300 or so.

Dornier admit that their proposed price may not be the cheapest but the four civil versions proposed by VFW and MBB are unlikely to be substantially less expensive.

Over the next few weeks the three firms must reach agreement on a joint design and price. The preference given to the smallest firm's design will not make the decision any the easier, but the commission insists on a swift decision being taken.

To launch the project in low gear would put the country at a disadvantage, the commission claims, insofar as there is a serious danger that the Federal Republic might lose the lead it has at present in this sector.

Wolfgang Hoffmann

(DIE ZEIT, 30 April 1971)

Dornier develop unmanned VTOL jet

Dornier of Munich and Friedrichshafen are testing an entirely new kind of vertical take-off jet – wingless and unmanned. Dr Alexander Lippisch has been engaged in work on the project, commissioned by the Ministry of Defence and christened Aerodyne, since 1967.

The Aerodyne is at present undergoing static trials in Friedrichshafen and is to take off for the first time late this summer.

It amounts to little more than a large flying jet with controls attached. Vertical and horizontal propulsion units are combined and fuel consumption is stated to be low, flight speed high.

The Aerodyne can be classed as neither a helicopter nor a conventional aircraft, nor does it look much like a vertical take-off jet, though they are its closest relatives function-wise.

Dornier are not prepared to disclose the use to which the Aerodyne is to be put. It is assumed that it is capable of transporting freight by trailer, at it were.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 23 April 1971)

OUR WORLD

Cologne blossoms for horticultural show

Frankfurter Rundschau

Attractions galore are to be found at Cologne's "Festival of Flowers" to be held in Cologne until 24 October. The Festival, to be staged on both banks of the Rhine, will include the river in its layout. Four ferries have been laid on to convey the more than million visitors that are expected to visit the Festival from the *Rheinpark* side of the river to *Riehler Aue.*

Paths extending for more than fifteen miles will wind through the floral glories to be seen on all sides. In the first weeks of spring tulips, narcissi and hyacinths have sprung up. This has come about by means of a heating system that has been laid under the flower beds. More than half a million bulbs have flowered creating a carpet of blooms made of pansies, forget-me-nots and daisies, planted in a competition among the gardeners who are awarded a price for their efforts.

The strangest horticultural show competition was announced in January. Competitors were asked to design a garden figure for 2000 A.D. Anyone can take part who has an ounce of imagination and is skilful with his hands.

Artists and do-it-yourself experts have produced 93 garden figures. The youngest competitor is seven and the oldest is 76. Visitors to the horticultural show will be asked to give their opinions on the competition pieces by marking their choice on a voting paper provided.

For the laymen of the gardening world it must be very difficult to come to a decision on the more exotic trees. In the midst of a gay collection of beeches and oaks on a slope there is an oak tree with chestnut leaves and a beech tree with oak leaves.

These are to be found next to 6,000 larkspurs of the latest type from Britain. And the Federal horticultural show has other arborial rarities to it name. There is an everygreen oak for instance.

Fourteen years ago the horticultural show took place in Cologne's Rheinpark and a number of the trees that were planted at that time were left standing. Since then they have come along very well. It is not so often that you see such magnificent examples of arbor vitae cypresses. Rare decorative cherry trees are growing alongside beautifully formed white beeches, yews of magnificent size and spruce.

In the meantime the well-known dancing fountain has been extended. There are 2,000 seats of which a half are protected from the weather by six gigantic folding umbrellas, each with a diameter of 16 metres.

Close to these there are two fountains from which wine and beer bubbles.

For those whose feet are killing them there is a miniature railway and a chairlift which offers an opportunity to travel around the exhibition area or gain a bird's eye view of it with the brightly coloured carpets of flowers and the other sights stretching out below and no crowds.

The flamingo pool is stocked with bright pink emissaries from Cologne zoo, the kitchen garden is full of good ideas for the home and there is a landscaped hill for children to play on, an idea that has never before been seen in this country. In addition there are play areas.

But in between all the way there are flowers. The rose alone is represented 4,000 times with 35 different types of hybrid tea. Another interesting feature is the experimental lawn garden. It looks like a green carpet made out of 21 different kinds of sample materials.

In the northern section of the *Rheinpark* is the *Jugendpark* for young people. Here the slogan is: "Trimm dich fit" (Fight the flab). Fathers and sons can compete against each other. For instance on the trampoline, the mini golf course or at table tennis. For those who are not yet big enough for these men's sports there are sand pits to play in and trees to climb on. For teenagers there is a music waggon where the latest hits can be heard.

Nor is rhythm neglected on the left bank of the Rhine on the *Riehler Aue.* In the Festival Hall there bands play popular tunes. Each night there is an interesting variety programme. The restaurant seats 2,500 people.

It is not far from here to the *Gärten von Heute* (Today's gardens) where about a dozen landscape gardeners show how to lay out gardens, terraces and roof gardens. They take into account personal wishes and hobbies such as the party garden, the garden for three generations or the rented garden with mobile furniture.

Another transportable feature is the container plants. This is the largest of trees, shrubs and dahlias in containers. The plants are not in the usual pots or tubs but in plastic containers. They are kept in these from the very beginning. The containers can be buried in the earth in any spot that is chosen even when the plants are in full bloom.

The plants do not object to being transferred in this way but thrive in their new surroundings. Using this method gardens can quickly be arranged in new buildings.

Curiosity is likely to be aroused by the gigantic cupola which can be seen from a great distance illuminated and looking like half an orange. It is thirteen metres high and 22 metres across. Inside there are 56 projectors showing 10,000 colour slides showing the world of the garden on the circular walls. This is known as *Flora-Wison 71*, the main optical achievement of the Federal Horticultural Show.

Karin Bader
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 April 1971)



Paths through the massive flower beds at the Cologne horticultural show (Photo: Globe)

Europe's largest Disneyland to be opened at Verden

Sometime this spring it is proposed to open at a central site between Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover, close to the autobahn exit at Verden-Ost, a children's wonderland. There are in this country approximately sixty similar fairy-tale parks for children. The one at Verden is to be laid out in an extensive woodland site including many styles. It will be the largest in Europe and will include the most charming details imaginable as well as the latest "technical" developments.

For many years the children's wonderland has been the idée fixe of Helmut Reich, a sound and electronic engineer. He worked at one time in the radio and vending machine industry.

Helmut Reich studied all the children's parks of Europe, closely observed their details, developed his own ideas and then set about working out plans that would make his fantastic ideas practicable.

He had many setbacks. Originally it was planned to lay out the wonderland on the southern banks of Lake Geneva. The project did not materialise. It was then proposed to use a site close to the Frankfurt autobahn intersection, but this also came to nothing. Eventually it was possible to consider the dream idea for the site near the autobahn at Verden.

Helmut Reich said: "It is no longer good enough to set up a few paste figures in the woods. In an era when television is king people seek total illusion."

Herr Reich's past career will be of great help in the project, particularly "do-it-yourself" man of con[…] talent.

With only a few helpers he hav[…] for months Sunday and holida[…] structing a large-as-life fairy-tale […] controlled by a system of electron[…]

Approximately one hundred kil[…] of cables have been laid out of [...] bring power to the eleven station[…] "Disneyland" so that the models […] animated.

The elegance of movement […] models contrasts favourably wit[…] jerky movements of models that c[…] seen on a large barrel-organ. The t[…] four characters seem to have [...] natural movement.

Helmut Reich has so design[…] models so that if at any time a[…] mechanism goes wrong it can b[…] changed.

This country's "Father of Disney[…]" is not just a technician obsessed […] technical details, he is also a devo[…] fairy-stories. He has arrang[…] characters on a hillside thickly […] with pinetrees. He has not neglected […] detail to make the scenes more realis[…]

* In a shaded corner of the forest […] is the house where the Musicians [of] Bremen chased the bandits. The [...] held up in places by rotten planks, falling into ruin. A high chimney co[…] the top of the building. Carriage [...] lean against the walls.

* Three thousand roses climb […] the castle where Sleeping Beauty […] The slated roof is crumbling.

* The witch's cottage from the H[…] and Gretel story has been built [...] corner of a valley. The walls ma[…] gingerbread – plastic – tempt [...] visitors.

* A Far Eastern atmosphere ha[…] created for the Emperor of [...] palace, built like a pagoda and [...] pond in front of it.

The whole tour is almost a mile […] The visitor is plunged into this fair[…] world made up of eleven scenes, [...] characters in the scenes are contro[…] an electronic mechanism.

Helmut Reich hopes that next y[…] will be able to include a miniature […] with eleven carriages able to seat […] passengers. Explanations will be prov[…] in various languages.

Some idea of what Disneyland off[…] given at the entrance, built with tow[…] walls and a draw-bridge from the Mi[…] Ages. A carpark for 2,000 vehicles has b[…] included in the plans as well a[…] restaurant, a children's playground an[…] lake with electric boats.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 April 19[…])



The witch's cottage in the Verden children's fairy tale park (Photo: Jürgen Meyer-Korte)

SPORT

DSB's keep fit at work campaign shows results

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The typewriters are silent, the secretaries jigging round the office to the accompaniment of beat music and a TV keep-fit programme.

The cheery TV compere suggests appropriate exercises. The entire office is in apparent uproar. Five minutes later it is all over.

The men return to their drawing-boards, the women to their typewriters. Everything is back to normal apart from the heavy breathing of all concerned.

Most firms in this country would claim to be thinking in terms of a keep-fit break of this kind at some future date but a number have already inaugurated keep-fit schedules.

One of the foremost aims of the Federal Republic Sports League (DSB), the ten-million strong voice of organised sport in this country, is to make life more worth living and loosen the hold of the social and professional straitjacket that stops people from getting the exercise they need.

The main motives behind the campaign for physical jerks at work are, of course, psychic and physiological but the DSB is also able to wield economic arguments in favour of keep-fit breaks.

Professor Mellerowicz, a Berlin medical specialist, estimates the financial drain on the economy attributable to lack of exercise to amount to 10,000 million Marks a year.

A number of large firms such as Bayer, Agfa and Henkel have long since drawn appropriate conclusions and civil servants at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in Bonn also have a keep-fit break.

Jürgen Palm, DSB director responsible for sport for the general public, has studied experiments undertaken so far and kept an eye open for similar developments on tours of Japan and the Soviet Union. Palm has now drawn up a physical fitness plan entitled "Keep Fit At Work."

His proposals are not hard and fast. They can be adapted to the requirements and capacity of the firm in question.

Works PT instructors are not needed. Cassettes are supplied that can be beamed at up to fifteen members of staff by means of TV monitor sets.

Monitors cost 15,000 Marks a time but the investment can be put to other use. Keep-fit programmes are not the only transmissions that can be played to staff over a works closed-circuit TV nework.

Keep-fit exercises can also, of course, be supervised by tape recorder and there is always the possibility of operating an independent training programme according to a prearranged day-by-day schedule.

The ideal solution, though, is to employ a PT instructor and firms already exist that employ not only instructors but an entire PT department.

The DSB welcomes even minor improvements on what, by and large, remains a static siutation – a keep-fit device hanging on a hook at one side of the desk, for instance.

A physical fitness room with a specially designed set of equipment and posters of exercises on the wall has proved a widespread success. The late Herbert Wolff, an Offenbach games master, developed the first feasible model of a physical fitness room in the early sixties. The only handicap is that it leaves an aftertaste of the gymnasium workout.

The DSB would now prefer to emphasise the element of play. Physical fitness rooms are nothing new in themselves, though. They had precursors on ocean liners, where the consequences of lack of movement came to light some time ago.

It must be fun, though. Collective gymnastics at the sound of the siren as in Japan, where thousands of workers repeat the exercises ordered by their instructor till their bodies ache all over, is as much a non-starter in this country as is the idea of a swift "One – two" to the accompaniment of piano music.

Physical jerks at work must, it has been decided, be voluntary and individual. The corridors between the office and the canteen can, for instance, be lined with equipment, such as a home trainer, a punchball, a football goal painted on the wall or a table tennis board.

In industrial estates firms can pool their resources and provide sportsgrounds which, of course, can also be used for organised sport for apprentices and works teams.

Doctors reckon a keep-fit break every hour or two would be just the job but this, of course, is wishful thinking for the time being. Jürgen Palm is less demanding. Five minutes a day would, he says, make a difference.

The DSB would be grateful if firms were to provide their staff with the opportunity of stretching for twenty to thirty seconds at a time. Longer breaks for sporting activity would also be a good idea.

The Sports League's proposals have not been without effect. Following the success of last year's nation-wide keep fit campaign it is felt that the general public is coming to realise the need for physical fitness at work.

Progress has already been made. At the Hanover Fair in April the proposals were discussed by a panel consisting of representatives of the Employers Confederation, the trade unions, white-collar workers and civil servants organisations and the DSB.

All concerned were unexpectedly willing to come out in favour of PT at work. With support from the Ministries of Health and Labour, both of which have shown considerable interest in the idea, between fifty and a hundred pilot schemes are to be tested for six months starting this September or October and the results evaluated.

The results will form part of a paper to be submitted to the organisations concerned at a summit meeting next year. The long-term target is to include keep-fit breaks in wage agreements.

Already a number of firms are bearing the idea in mind in plans for new factories and extensions, often including a gymnasium or physical fitness room in their blueprints.

There is no mistaking the fact that the response is there and of course the firms realise that the energy regenerated will be ploughed back into the company in the form of increased productivity.

Left-wingers may sneer at the idea and claim that it tends to perpetuate the present social set-up but the main motive, that of keeping people healthy and making life more worth living, would seem to justify the expense in terms of time, effort and money.

"Working people have a natural right to a break. In our one-sided, sedentary working world the existing forms of break – the meal break and recreation break – must be joined by a third kind, the fitness break. In times to come it will be as much a matter of course as the lunch break."

When Dr Kregel, president of the DSB, spoke these words in a speech published in *Frankfuter Allgemeine Zeitung* last January he probably visualised himself as being a bold futurologist.

Since the Hanover conference a daily keep-fit break has no longer been merely the shape of things to come.

Steffen Haffner
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 May 1971)



Staff doing keep-fit exercises in an office in a large concern in this country (Photo: Harald Meisert)

Telemetric tests aid talent scouts

Which sporting discipline is the most demanding? With the aid of telemetric equipment specialists at Grünwald sports school, near Munich, have proved that rowing heads the list for continuous demand on the human body. Next in line comes ice hockey and long-distance skiing.

Dr Franz Schlickenrieder, head of sports medicine research at Grünwald, used telemetric equipment manufactured by Fritz Hellige of Freiburg, a division of Litton Industries.

Telemetry involves the conversion of physiological data into radio signals that are received and recorded by equipment some distance away.

The Grünwald equipment records the heartbeat, blood pressure and body temperature of athletes up to two kilometres away and can keep track of a number of athletes at one and the same time.

One of the most interesting results so far recorded is, according to Dr Schlickenrieder, that a number of sports students whose cardiac activity is irregular when they are at rest can bring their heartbeat back to normal by means of more intensive training.

The significance of this conclusion is that it runs counter to the customary medical advice to slow down in circumstances such as these.

Trials with the school's best athletes revealed, oddly enough, that in their case it can be better to ease off training rather than step it up.

Dr Schlickenrieder concludes that it ought, with the aid of telemetric equipment, to be possible to draw up an ideal training programme for each individual athlete.

He also feels that with the aid of his equipment it ought to be possible to spot natural talent at an earlier age than is at present feasible.

Dr Schlickenrieder has also used his equipment in other disciplines. Tests conducted with a number of boxers of all weights reveal that the physiological ideal is three-minute rounds with a break of one minute. These have, of course, been the rule for decades.

(Handelsblatt, 30 April 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
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Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d